REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,314—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MADURA, 1,942 Tons, 300 H. P. Commander H. B. Smith, on SATURDAY, the 14th Sept. 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander W. A. Starratt, on THURSDAY, the 19th September 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S.S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell, on MONDAY, the 16th September 1878, at 10 a.m. calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

The S.S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Starratt, will be despatched on, THURSDAY, the 19th September 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 230	Rs. 150	Including Wines	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	309	210		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	510	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.
SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

For Sale,

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

THIS EDITION of the Municipal Act No. 3 of 1872, as amended by Act 4 of 1878, is issued by the "Indian Printing Press, Girgaum," in a neat and handy form, with large type and elegantly bound. It contains a very copious index, comprising the headings of all the sections, their numbers and pages, thus rendering reference very easy.

PRICE RS. 2.

Copies can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, or at the "Indian Printing Press," No. 164, Girgaum.

BILLIARDS.

HERBERT ROBERTS'S WONDERS.

MR. HERBERT ROBERTS, Champion Hand-Stroke player, will give, by particular desire an Entertainment at the WAVERLEY BILLIARD ROOMS, to-night, Friday, 13th September 1878, giving an entire change of programme with Hand and Cue.

Programme—To-Night.

600 up, Hand versus the Cue, Mr. Roberts conceding his opponent 400 points. After which a game of 75 Cannons, Mr. Roberts conceding 40.

To conclude with his world astounding Fancy Hand Strokes. On this occasion Mr. Roberts will play a Bombay Amateur.

Price of admission 1 Rupee.

Play to commence each night at 9 p.m.

HYDROPHOBIA! HYDROPHOBIA! HYDROPHOBIA!!!

A MARVELLOUS CURE.

A SURE and certain cure for this most fearful and distressing malady has at last been found; it has been tried in numberless cases and never failed. One dose is sufficient for a perfect cure.

Bold in tin boxes of three sizes at Rupees 2, 4 and 8 each.

No orders attended to unless accompanied with remittance.

Also, Package and Postage Extra.
Sole Patentee and Manufacturer,

F. W. BIRCH,
Mussoorie. Agents Wanted.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND, And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 80, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
—	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	13th Sept.
(s)	POONAH	3130	550	W. C. Angove	20th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	30th do. Monday.
(s)	MALWA	2933	450	W. E. Breeze	7th Oct.
—	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	14th do.
(s)	DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 4th September 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	16th September.
GWALIOR	2739	450	J. C. Babot	1st October.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 4th September 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th September
SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	11th October

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 4th September 1878. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture Plated Glass and Porcelainwares, a sewing machine by Willcox and Gibbs, at No. 101, at Naigaum Road, near Dadur Station.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 14th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 101 Naigam Road, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of C. G. Robinson, Esq., the same comprises plain and star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast service, best plated curry dishes, dish covers, cruet, pickle, and liqueur frames, egg frame, spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks, tea and coffee service, table and chamber candlesticks, and handsomely carved and French polished furniture, comprising a set of dining table in 4 pieces for 12 persons, drawing-room, pier, side, card, sofa, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, folding, low, arm, and without arm chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, office table, screens, bedsteads, campcot, clothes, press, chests of drawers, cheval glass, Brussels carpets, baby cradle, pictures, flower vases, table ornaments, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.

Now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 16th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 cases white Shirtings.
5 ,, Jacconets.
10 ,, T Red Chintz.
5 ,, Bed Ticks.
1 bale Water Twist.

A few articles of English made gold jewellery, consisting of sets of brooches, bracelets, and earrings set with pearls.

By order of the Administrator General wearing apparels and sundries belonging to the estate of the late Mr. George Butler on account of the concerned—8 cases of glassware consisting of sherry and portglasses, tumblers, water jugs, green and ruby claret glasses, water goblets with tumblers, bowls, decanters, night lamps, 12 inch plain hemispheres, &c.

By order of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency, 1 Commissariat Mule.

SALE OF SUPERIOR OLD BRANDY AND WINES.

On MONDAY next, the 16th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms:—

25 boxes Hennessy's bond label brandy.
25 do Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy brandy.
15 do do in glass barrels.
15 do do in half barrels.
25 do Arthur Chapiot's brandy.
15 do do do in flasks.
15 do do do in ½ flasks.
25 do Perceval Frere's brandy.
45 dozen best sherry.
50 do Cisac medoc.
12 do Margaux claret.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th September 1878.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey doongree cloth, shirtings, colored piece goods, glassware, furniture, &c., &c., 2 cases Alpacca umbrellas,

At 1 p.m.

A powerfully built Black Yaboo Poney.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, portions of a travelling canteen provided for the accommodation of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales when in India, and moving over G. I. P. Line of Railway.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th September 1878.

NOTICES.

JUST RECEIVED, PRICE RS. 15.

WATERLOW'S MULTIPLEX COPYING PORTFOLIO, by means of which 50 or more copies of a letter MS or other document may be printed upon thick paper from an original writing by an ordinary copying press in a few minutes.

Size for copying LETTER and NOTE size now on hand. Full instructions accompany each Portfolio.

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444.

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.	In 1870	£139,808
	,, 1873	£295,149
	,, 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE New Regulation cork HELMET as authorized by the War Office, best quality, covered with white doe and lined with silk, complete with gilt spike and chain. Cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD,

ARE now offering a splendid assortment of BEST QUALITY G. B. D. BRIAR PIPES

SMALL SIZES. MEDIUM SIZES.
LARGE SIZES.
STRAIGHT STEMS. CURVED STEMS.
AMBER MOUTH PIECES.
IVORY MOUTH PIECES.
HORN MOUTH PIECES.
WITH CASES OR WITHOUT CASES.
At varying and reasonable prices.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
,, double size	,, 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

DELICIOUS LIQUID DENTINE.

A DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING LIQUID DENTIFRICE possessing all the Tonic astringent, imparting a sense of purity by correcting the unpleasant effects of Decay or Offensive Breath.

Per bottle Re. 1-4.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KHUNDALLA.

TO BE LET, at Khundalla, for the coming October season, a COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, containing a Drawing, a Dining, and two Bed rooms, one Dressing and one Bath room. Rent only Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after MONDAY, the 23rd day of September 1878, the Liquidators will be prepared to DISTRIBUTE amongst the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company at the Registered Office of the Company, CERTIFICATES for SHARES in the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in accordance with the Special Resolution of the Shareholders passed and confirmed at the Extraordinary General Meetings held on the 3rd and 31st day of July last respectively. Shareholders will be required to hand over to the Liquidators IN EXCHANGE for the SHARE CERTIFICATES in the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to be issued to them, the Share Certificates which they hold in the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.—Dated 12th September 1878.

J. GUSTADJEE,
N. R. RANINA,
Liquidators.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the PATETI HOLIDAYS on FRIDAY, the 20th and SATURDAY the 21st instant, instead of on the days previously advertised:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporatio
ALEX. LEITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, September 6, 1878.

B. S. MADON AND COMPANY.
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

PRESCRIPTIONS are prepared with great care, with pure Medicines, at reasonably low prices. The Dispensing Department is kept open Day and Night under the entire supervision of qualified European Assistants.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BAI AMRAT, wife of PURSHOTUM MUNJEE, and daughter of BHIMJEE MOOLJEE, has contracted to SELL to SHA NATHOO MOOLJEE by an agreement in the Gujarati language dated the 22nd day of August 1878, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Balajee Shamsett Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 92 square yards, be the same a little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the north by the aforesaid Balajee Shamsett Street, on the south by the sweeper's passage, on the east by the house of Dhunjee Ookerda, and on the west by the house of Purmanandas Jeevandas, and which said premises are assessed in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 523, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 24, and have been in the occupation of the said Amratbai and her tenants. ALL PERSONS having or claiming any right, title, or interest, in the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to us at our office in No. 14, Forbes Street, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 12th day of September 1878.

MULJEE & BOMANJEE,
Purchaser's Attornies.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 22.)

BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST.
DEPOSIT OF STONE, EASTWARD OF HARBOUR WORKS, MADRAS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that vessels entering the Port of Madras SHOULD NOT, ON ANY ACCOUNT, come inside a depth of 6½ fathoms, as STONE is being deposited considerably to the EASTWARD of the HARBOUR GROINS, and masters of vessels may unexpectedly find themselves aground, if they venture within the limits above given.

By day three buoys mark the line within which vessels must not swing. By night the lead must be the guide.

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 4th September 1878.

This notice will affect the following Charts:—Madras Roadstead, No. 105, and India, East Coast. Cape Comorin to Coconada, No. 155, both published by the Indian Marine Survey Department, Calcutta; also Admiralty Charts, Coromandel Coast, Nos. 71c & d; India, East Coast, Cape Comorin to Coconada, No. 828; Bay of Bengal. No. 70a; and Indian Ocean, No. 7485; also Marine Survey Department and Admiralty Light lists (1878); and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 459.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

THIS OFFICE pays upwards of Four hundred thousand pounds a year to the Families and representatives of deceased Policy-holders.

Its Revenue is upwards of £700,000 per annum.

The Funds in hand for the payment of future claims amount to upwards of Five millions sterling. These Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities, detailed particulars of which are published annually.

As regards New business:—the New Assurances have exceeded £1,000,000 every year since 1865—a result, it may be mentioned, maintained by no other office in the United Kingdom for so many successive years.

The Rates of Premium have been recently revised; the conditions of Assurance are liberal; and every facility is afforded for the despatch of business. Prospectuses and every information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

REQUIRED a thoroughly experienced Lady's Ayah. Must have good reference. Portuguese preferred. Apply by letter to S. R. S., office of this paper.

REQUIRED, by a MARRIED WOMAN, a situation as Nurse. Pay no object; has had experience. Apply to "G. B.," Kalbadvie, Post Office, Bombay.

FOR SALE, just received, a small batch of ARAB HORSES. To be seen at Messrs. C. STEPHENS and SONS, Churney Road, Girgaum.

MR. A. McCABE begs to inform his patients that he has moved (temporarily) to MEADOW STREET, and will return to APOLLO HOUSE on the 1st November.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878, Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette Office.*

APPROACHING CLOSE OF THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, have been unable to obtain their usual PERIODICAL SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, the Company are landing by each Mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIGS' CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS,
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE BEST WORKS IN ALL BRANCHES KEPT IN STOCK.

THE Newest Books imported by every Mail. Orders sent Home weekly for Books not in stock.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

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STATIONERY
FOR PRIVATE, COMMERCIAL, AND OFFICIAL USE.
MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING
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COMPENDIUM OF GAMES,
CHESSMEN, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, DRAUGHTS, DOMINOES.
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BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.
PORTEMONNAIES, TOURIST CASES, HAND BAGS, BLOTTERS,
And a variety of other Goods. The stock is being increased by every Mail.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST of DRUGS, CHEMICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, &c., furnished on receipt of Card.

GENERAL CATALOGUE of Domestic and Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Perfumery, Wines, Beverages, Food, Household Chemicals, Instruments of different kinds.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Guaranteed to contain no acrid or deleterious ingredient whatever. Under its influence every infirmity of the hair and scalp disappears, the former re-assumes its natural beauty, and the brain realizes conditions of health to which Oils, Pomades, and other lubricants have too often rendered it a stranger.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—For seasoning Claret Cup. Produces a beverage approaching perfection, exquisite in aroma but innoxious to the most delicate interior.

Per Phial, Re. 1-8.

UNIVERSAL INSECTICIDE POWDER.—Thoroughly destroys Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cockroaches, Weevils, Maggots, Moths, Ants, Bed Vermin, and all other insects obnoxious to man and his works. Innoxious to Dogs, Cats, Fowls, Pigeons and Domestic Pets.

Per Tin, Re. 1.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A successful and delicious blending of the Saponaceous, Disinfecting, Balsamic, and Tonic elements.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

ARECA, OR SUPARI NUT TOOTH PASTE.—Of choice aroma and great cleansing properties; imparting perennial youth to the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot, Re. 1.

CIRCASSIAN FLUID.—A black hair-dye, superior to anything of the kind hitherto produced.

Per Case, Rs. 2.

AKEODERMA.—Owing to its wonderfully remedial effect on the animal skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., this preparation is familiarly known as the *Stable, Kennel and Menagerie Friend.*

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8
Drab Shell Hats	10	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8

HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	0
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	0
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Felt Milton Hats 6-8 to	8	0

LESS 10 *PER CENT FOR CASH.*

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, A VERY LARGE and COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW facing the Sea, situate on Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Mr. Bickerdike. For rent and other particulars apply to the undersigned, at No. 3, Church Street.

HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY,
COWASJEE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE.
Executors of the Will of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, deceased.

5th September, 1878.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, BASS'S BEER, the Bull Dog Brand, bottled by the well-known bottlers, Messrs. ROBERT, PORTER & Co., of London.

Quarts in 4 dozen Cases at........ Rs. 5-8 per dozen.
Pints in 8 ,, ,, ,, ... ,, 3-6 ,,

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 6th September 1878.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. have the following FIRST CLASS BRANDIES and WINES FOR SALE:—

BRANDIES.

CUSENIER'S FINE BRANDY	Rs. 24	per doz.	Quarts.
L. BECHADE Do.	,, 18	per	do.

WINES.

AMONTILADO SHERRY	Rs. 25	per doz.	Quarts.
HAUT BARSAC (White Wine)	,, 15	per	do.
CHABLIS Do.	,, 16	per	do.
Do. Do.	,, 18	per 2 doz.	Pints.
CHATEAU BELAIR (Fine Claret)	,, 18	per	do.
LORMONT Do.	,, 14	per	do.
ST. JULIEN (Hautefaye's)	,, 10	per	do.
MEDOC (Breakfast Bordeaux)	,, 8	per doz.	Quarts.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE—E. Mercier & Co.'s, Epernay.				
First quality	per doz.	Pts.	Rs. 18	0
Do.	do.	Qts.	,, 35	0
Second quality	do.	do.	,, 25	0
SHERRY & PORT—Offley Forrester & Co's				
Fine Pale Sherry, Green Seal	per doz.	Qts.	Rs. 18	
"Amontillado"	do.	do.	,, 23	
"Vino de Pasto"	do.	do.	,, 28	
Fine Old Port, Read Seal	do.	do.	,, 18	
Very Fine Old Port, Black Seal	do.	do.	,, 25	0
CLARET—Fine Medoc	do.	do.	,, 10	0
BRANDY—Otard Dupuy & Co.'s Cognac.	do.	do.	,, 25	0
WHISKY—Nicolson's Royal Household Blande Scotch	do.	do.	,, 21	0
BEER—Palace Brewery, Nicolson's.—				
Per Hogshead of 54 Gallons			Rs. 55	0
Per Kilderkin of 18 do.			,, 21	0
Per dozen Quarts			,, 4	4
Per dozen Pints			,, 3	0

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Shares, the CALLS PAYMENTS on which are in ARREARS, have been DECLARED FORFEITED by the Directors under Clauses 24 to 28 of the Articles of Association:—Nos. 866, 970-89, 1035-44, 1000-9, 1442, 30-39, 3146-3160, 2937-2941, 2381-2480, 3441-42.

By Order,
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Sept. 9, 1878. Secretary in Bombay.

HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Aggregate Guarantee Capital £3,000,000.

JAVA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital Flor. 3,000,000.

POLICIES ISSUED upon Dwellings, Shops, Warehouses, Mills, Presses, Shipping, and other insurable property here and in the Mofussil at most favourable terms. Claims settled promptly in Bombay by

KNOOP & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—No. 2,923.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT up to noon of the 15th proximo, for the supply of certain EUROPEAN and AMERICAN BOOKS, PERIODICALS, and NEWSPAPERS for the Service of the Government of Bombay during the ensuing Calendar year 1879. The Contract will last 12 months, and will terminate on the 31st December 1879.

2. A deposit of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender, which will be returned to the applicants after the Contract is awarded. Each Tender must be marked outside "Tender for the Supply of European and American Publications."

3. Forms of Tender can be obtained on written application to the Assistant Secretary to Government, Financial Department, together with lists showing the names of, and the number of copies of the Publications required.

4. Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council,

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 14th August 1878.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,
ENGINEERS,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.
BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

IN connection with our large Foundry, capable of turning out all kinds of Castings up to 20 Tons Weight, we have Fitting, Smithy and Boiler-makers' Shops fitted with every class of Machinery, requisite for high class work and quick despatch.

Estimates and Plans submitted for all kinds of Forgings, Ornamental and General Castings, Roofs, Road Rollers, Water and Conservancy Carts, Crabwinches, Mortar Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, Sluices, &c.

Machinery of all kinds imported from England on Commission or Estimate. Every information given on application.

Sole makers of "Crawford's" Rural Privies, erected by the late Municipal Commissioner of Bombay in several towns and villages, and highly approved by the Sanitary authorities. Plans and Prices on application.

We keep a Stock of Steam and Hydraulic Gauges, Boiler Mountings, Brass Valves, Cocks, Steam Whistles, &c., &c.

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY.

	Rs.	as
Cream Wove Note Paper, large 8vo, per Ream	3	8
Envelopes to match, per 1,000	7	0
Cream Laid large 8vo Note Paper, better quality than above, per Ream	5	0
Envelopes to match, per 1,000	8	0
Cream Laid large 8vo. super thick, per Ream	6	0
Envelopes to match, per 1,000	10	0
Cream Laid large 8vo. Note Paper, treble extra, very superior quality, per Ream	10	0
Envelopes to match, per 100	2	8
Do. per 1,000	20	0
Official Envelopes of Glazed Buff Colored Paper, different sizes *from* per 100	1	8
Official Envelopes, *Blue* and *Cream*, per 100	2	8
Cloth Lined Envelopes, 7 by 4½, per 100.	3	0
Buff Opaque Envelopes, 6 by 3½—		
Per 1,000	4	0
Per 5,000	17	8
Per 10,000	30	0

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND,
PER S. S. NEPAUL,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas, and Choicest Importation of the season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 1 CHEROOTS,
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

CIGARETTES,
Mild, Medium and Full Flavored
Manufactured Daily.
Deliciously Fresh.

Note.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE
HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES,
CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
BOMBAY.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

THE undersigned are EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. WHITE BROTHERS' well-known make, and are prepared to supply the Cement on very favourable terms.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 6th September 1878.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned for the immediate delivery of 1,000 TEAKWOOD SLEEPERS.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 11th September 1878.

AMRUT MAHAL.
IMPORTANT SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK.

ON THURSDAY, 17th October next, will be SOLD at Hunsur,

150 (more or less) Bulls and Bullocks,
150 (more or less) Cows Heifers and Calves.

The Bullocks will be wholly or partially broken to yoke.

N. B.—No commission to purchase at the sale can be undertaken by the undersigned or by any employé of the Department.

There is a first class Travellers' Bungalow at Hunsur.

By Order of the Commissary General,
C. McINROY, Major,
Sub-Assistant Commissary General in charge Amrut Mahal.

Hunsur, August 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 21.)
PERSIAN GULF.
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE REPORTED SHOAL, N. N. E. OF BAHRAIN.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 19, issued from this Department on the 18th July 1878, the following additional information has been received through the Bombay Government:—

The Master of the British Barque Oribo describes this shoal as being about a quarter of a mile in extent, and lying in a north and south direction; the southern end, about 30 yards in diameter, being the shallowest part and appeared to be nearly awash. The water over the patch is described as being "thick and muddy, with a light curling ripple."

At the time of passing the shoal, Jebel Direng bore N. E. nearly.

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department; Calcutta, 27th August 1878.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Persian Gulf, No. 2837b; Indian Ocean, Sheet 2, northern portion, No. 7485; also, Admiralty Persian Gulf Pilot, page 125; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, page 249.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

CLOTHING FOR THE POLICE OF THE CENTRAL DIVISION.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of CLOTH required for the CLOTHING of the DISTRICT POLICE of the CENTRAL DIVISION. The quantity of cloth required is 134 yards of Cloth Pattern No. VII., and 4,727 yards of Cloth Pattern No. II., sealed specimens of which can be inspected during the usual office hours at the offices of the Collectors of Poona and Bombay.

The Tenders should be forwarded to this Office in sealed envelopes by the 30th September 1878, marked "Tenders for the Supply of Dark Blue Cloth as per patterns," and they will be opened at Noon on TUESDAY, the 1st October 1878, by the undersigned in the presence of such of those tendering who may be then present.

The Tenders must show the lowest rate per yard at which each quality of cloth will be supplied. The party whose Tender may finally be accepted must deliver the cloth not later than the 31st March 1879, and an agreement in legal form will have to be executed to this effect.

The Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of (Rs. 500) Five Hundred, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the agreement, and a further Deposit of (Rs. 1,500) Fifteen Hundred will be required from the person whose Tender is accepted, for the due performance of the agreement.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.—Dated Poona, September 1878.

E. P. ROBERTSON,
Commissioner, C.D.

मध्यभागांतील पोलीसांस कपडे करणे आहेत.

नो टी स.

कंत्राट घेणारे सर्व लोकांस कळविण्यांत येते कीं मध्यभागांतील सर्व दिस्त्रिक्ट पोलिसांस कपडे करावयाकरितां कापड पुरविण्यास ज्यांची टेंडरें देण्याची इच्छा असेल त्यांनीं आपलीं टेंडरें खालीं लिहिले शर्तीवर व यांत लिहिल्या प्रमाणें पाठवावीत.

कापड पाहिजे त्याचे नमुने मुंबईचे व पुण्याचे कलेक्टर हपिसांत शिक्केसुद ठेविले असोन ते नेहमींचे कचेरीचे वेळांत पाहण्यास मिळतील. त्यांतील नमुना नंबर ७ चे १३४ वार व नमुना नंबर २ चे ४७२७ वार कापड पाहिजे.

हीं टेंडरें मोहोरबंद पाकिटांत घालून त्यावर "नमुन्या प्रमाणें कापड पुरविण्याचीं टेंडरें" असें लिहून तीं पाकिटें तारीख ३० सप्तंबर १८७८ पावेतों कमीशनर साहेब मध्यभाग यांचे हपीसांत पोहचतील असी पाठवावीत तारीख १ आक्टोबर १८७८ मंगळवारीं दोनप्रहरीं टेंडरें पाठविणारे लोकांपैकीं जे लोक त्यावेळेस हजर असतील त्यांचे समक्ष खालीं सहीकरणार हीं पाकिटें उघडतील.

टेंडरांत प्रत्येक जातीचे कापडास दर वारास जी निकृष्ट किम्मत घेतली जाईल ती दाखविण्यांत यावी. ज्या मनुष्याचें टेंडर आखेर कबूल केलें जाईल त्यानें तारीख ३१ मार्च १८७९ चे आंत सर्व कापड दिलें पाहिजे व नेमिले मुदतींत कापड देईन ह्मणोन कायदेशीर नमुन्याप्रमाणें करारनामा लिहून दिला पाहिजे.

टेंडर समेत ५०० पांचशे रुपये "डिपाझिट" ठेविण्या करितां असले पाहिजेत. हे रुपये टेंडरदेणारानें करारनामा लिहून देण्यास चुकवा चुकव अगर दिरंगाई केली तर ते सरकार जमा होतील शिवाय कबुलायत झाल्यावर कराराप्रमाणें वागण्या बद्दल आणखी १५०० पंधराशे रुपये "डिपाझिट" ठेवावे लागतील.

कमीशनरांचें अगर दुसरें अमुकच टेंडर कबूल करण्यांत येईल असें अभाशन दिलें जात नाहीं व नाकबूल केलें टेंडरांचीं कारणें हीं कळविलीं जाणार नाहींत.

E. P. ROBERTSON,
कमीशनर मध्य भाग.

तारीख ६ सप्तंबर १८७८.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1878.

WE have to report upon a period of unusual inactivity in all branches of trade here since the departure of last Mail, and until the up-country Markets are accessible on the termination of the rains, we can hardly look for any improvement, as the supplies of all articles of export are now reduced to the lowest ebb. The Cotton crop will be an early one, and arrivals of new Hingunghaut may be looked for in quantity in November, and new Oomras in December, if the Home Markets offer sufficient inducement to growers to push their supplies forward; but of this at present there appears to be but little prospect, and as from what we can learn the stocks of old Cotton held over up-country are not large, it is improbable that arrivals will be more than moderate before the New Year. Of Linseed and Rapeseed it is impossible to form any estimate of the quantity of old Seed still remaining in the producing districts, but as it is improbable that prices here will rule above their present level during the next three months, no extra inducement will be offered to holders to send their stocks into this Market than has been the case during the past season, and we may consequently look for only moderate supplies until the new crops mature next spring. Of Wheat also it is impossible that we can see large arrivals here until other grain crops which have been failures during the past two seasons have matured, as until then the consumptive demand will be so great, and prices in the interior are likely to rule so high, that exporters will be prevented from effecting purchases, and shipments as at present will be brought to a standstill. Of the less important articles of export such as Myrabollams, Hemp, Coir, Wool, Gums, &c., &c., the Markets on the line of Railway to Bombay have been swept completely bare owing to the low rates of Freight that have ruled here of late, and the inducement that has consequently offered to petty traders to operate; speculators in Freight have also had such a bad time of it this season that sooner than relet tonnage at the ruinous rates offering they have shipped cargo largely to fulfil their engagements. The state of our Market for Imports is disappointing in the extreme; the improvement noticed towards the end of last month in the demand for Piece Goods has given place to great quietness, and Yarns are quite neglected. Metals, however, show signs of improvement, and there has been considerably more doing in our Bazaars, owing to an increased demand from Up-country. The present position of our local Spinning and Manufacturing Companies does not appear to be very prosperous, and the sales which are reported here of their productions have been at such poor rates of late that, unless the price of the raw material declines, it seems impossible that anything but losses can be the result. Some of the Mills are not working, and others are working short time. On the other hand, the Bombay Yarns appear to be rapidly increasing in favour in the China and Japan Markets, and those Mills whose productions are already well known there are making handsome profits. With good management there is no doubt that many of our local manufactories which are now overburdened with debt and the shares of which are only worth about one-third of their original value should be paying concerns, but until the system of management is changed few of them will ever pay anybody but the Managers.

Prospects of the growing crops continue favourable, and after two years of Famine it is cheering to hear that not only in this Presidency but also in Madras there is every reason to expect abundant harvests. In Central India excessive rain appears to be doing some damage. Abundant rain is also reported from all parts of Bengal and Behar and the crops are generally very promising except the extreme Eastern districts, Howrah and Hooghly and Orissa. In Assam there has been good rain and prospects are favourable. In the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh rain has been general and abundant. And in the Punjab prospects are good and prices falling.

The political telegrams that have come to hand during the week have not been of a character to materially affect trade either at Home or in the East. The English Press, however, appears to be unanimous in advocating a "decided policy" in Afghanistan, and until this question is settled there is no doubt that the value of Government Securities here will be affected. During the present week the tendency has been to "bear" Government Paper in anticipation of disturbances on the Frontier.

The chief subject of attention in the Commercial telegrams which we have received since last Mail day has been the rapidly increasing Receipts of Cotton at the American Ports, which on their present scale would lead us to expect 400,000 bales ready for shipment before the end of this month! Prices for Cotton in Liverpool remain unchanged at 6 11-16d. per lb. for Mid-Orleans and 5 3-16d. per lb. for Fair Dhollera. The Manchester Market has been dull throughout and prices are rather easier. In London the General Produce Markets have been quiet but steady; Cocoanut Oil has advanced to £48-10s. for Ceylon and £66 10s. for Cochin. Coffee is rather easier. Seeds are almost unchanged, Linseed keeping firm and Rapeseed dull. Wheat has advanced 1s. to 2s. per quarter which, in the face of the enormous supplies expected from America, was not looked for. Money is rather easier, the latest quotation in the open Market for 3 months' sight bills being 4⅜ per cent. Consols after declining ½ close at our last week's quotation of 95. French Rentes have advanced to 112⅞. Exchange on India at 60 days' sight has advanced to 1s. 7¾d. Enfaced Rupee Paper is higher, being now quoted Rs. 79½ for Fours, Rs. 84 for Fours-and-a-half and Rs. 83⅞ for Fives-and-a-half per cent. Bar Silver has declined to 51⅞d. per oz.

At the weekly biddings for Council Drafts on India in London on Wednesday the sum of £350,000 was again offered and allotted as follows:—£260,000 to Calcutta and £90,000 to Bombay at an average rate of 1s. 7-75d. on both places. Tenders at 1s. 7¾d. received 22 per cent. of the amounts applied for all in Bills. As compared with last week the allotment shows an advance of 1-16 per Rupee all round. The result of the sale is again higher than was generally anticipated, as with a decline in the value of Silver, in the meantime, it seemed improbable that even last week's rates would have been realized.

MONEY continues very abundant, and is still procurable in the Bazaar at about one per cent. below the Bank of Bombays rates, which are still 4 per cent. on Fixed Loans on Government Securities, 5 per cent. on Demand Loans, and 6 per cent on Mercantile Bills. The last published return of the Bank for the week ending on the 7th instant was again rather less favourable, the Cash Balance being reduced by about 17½ lacs; the Trade demand has somewhat increased, but with Money both here and in Calcutta as plentiful as it is at present, the Directors of the Bank made no alterations in their rates of interest and discount at their usual Board Meeting on Wednesday last.

EXCHANGE.—It would be almost impossible to have to report upon a quieter week in Sterling, the transactions both in Private Bills and Bank Paper have been insignificant, whilst fluctuations have been very slight, our closing rates being the same as on last Mail day. Business for the Mail opened at our last week's quotations, and no movement of any kind took place until Tuesday when, owing to a fall of ½d. per oz., in the quotation for Silver a decline of 1-32d. all round was established, but the depreciation in the value of the Metal having been in great measure discounted, and the value of the Rupee being already below that of Silver, no further changes occurred until Thursday, when, on its becoming known that Council Drafts were allotted at 1-16 above last week's rates, an advance of 1-16 was established here. Very little business has been reported yet in forward transactions for next season, and the best terms on which the Banks are buyers is at an advance of 1-16 per month, on the rates now current. As regards the future there is no new feature apparent, the course of the Market depending on the outturn of the growing crops. At the present time there is next to nothing doing here, and we are accordingly governed mainly by Calcutta where rates are about the same as here. Our closing quotations for the Mail are:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7⅞d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 8 3-16d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 3-16d.; 6 months sight 1s. 8⅜d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8¼d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 8 7-16d. On Paris the rate for 3 months' sight Mercantile Bills has advanced to Fcs. 213, these drafts not having shared in the decline in Bills on London, owing to the high rate of Exchange now ruling between the two Capitals.

On Calcutta the amount of business done during the week has not been large, and rates are unchanged at 100 1-16 for demand and 99 9-16 for 60 days' sight Bills. From Hongkong the latest quotation for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3-9½ per dollar and from Shanghai 5-2 per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The Market was very dull early in the week, and rates were unduly depressed by speculative sales, Fours having at one time been sold at Rs. 96½; a slight reaction has, however, since taken place, and prices close steady at the following quotations, viz.:—Fours and Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 96⅝; New Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102; and Fives-and-a-half Rs. 103.

SHARES:—The week has been a quiet one and the fluctuations in all Scrip very small. Bank Shares are firmly held. Land Companies are steady, and Press Companies quiet at our quotations. In Spinning and Weaving Companies the tendency has been generally downwards. Bombay United have declined Rs. 30, Broach Rs. 13, Colaba Rs. 25, Dhurumsey Rs. 30, Great Eastern Rs. 10, Hindustan Rs. 20, Jewraz Balloo Rs. 30, Manchester and Bombay Rs. 7, Manockjee Petits Rs. 10, Mazagon Rs. 10, National Rs. 30, Sassoons Rs. 10, Soonderdass Rs. 20, Victoria Rs. 70, Albert Mills have advanced Rs. 50 per share, Anglo-Indian Re. 1, and Coorlas Rs. 10. In other Shares there are no material alterations to notice.

The quietness prevailing in our Market for Piece Goods last Mail day continues, and the reported transactions have again been only on a small scale. The usual weekly auction of 100 bales Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, T. Cloths, &c., &c., has been held and the Goods have realized about current rates. Privately the sales in Grey Goods altogether during the week only amount to about 100 bales and prices are not quotably altered. Stocks in the hands of dealers are large of all the leading descriptions, and consequently there are few orders going Home nor are there likely to be until some improvement takes place in the demand from up-country. The new season as yet has not shown much improvement in this respect on the old one, and until the price of food grains has declined we can hardly expect any material increase in the demand for Goods. Local Made Goods are not in much more demand than imported manufactures excepting at very poor rates. Bleached and Fancy Goods are in moderate enquiry.

TWIST.—The Market for imported Yarns continues very quiet, and there is little demand for either Grey or Coloured. In Local Makes there has been more doing at lower rates, and about 800 bales of No. 20's Mule have changed hands at 6 7-16 to 6 9-16 Annas per lb., also 50 bales Nos. 10-11 at 5 6-16 As. per lb.

METALS.—*Copper* 6 7-16 to 6 9-16 is decidedly steadier, as the demand from up-country continues to improve, sales of about 3,000 cwts. of Copper Braziers are reported at Rs. 47⅜ to Rs. 47⅝ per cwt. In *Yellow Metal* there is no change in price neither have any sales been reported. *Iron* continues dull and difficult of sale; a small sale of British Bar has been reported to arrive at Rs. 27 per candy, which is Re. 1 per candy better than can be obtained for short parcels. Sheets and Hoops are unchanged. There is no alteration to report in other metals.

COALS.—The Market has been dull throughout the week, and with a larger number of cargoes offering from Home buyers have withdrawn from the Market. The only sale reported is of a cargo of Davisons West Hartley, August-September shipment, via Canal, at Rs. 21 per ton. Cargoes of Lairds Welsh Hartley are offering at Rs. 19 per ton to arrive without finding buyers.

The continued dull accounts arriving from Liverpool during the week have completely stopped the small demand for export which previously existed in this Market, and the total transactions reported since last Mail day amount to only about 2,000 bales on the spot, of which 1,500 are for local consumption. For forward delivery a sale of about 1,000 bales of Comptas has been reported. Dealers, however, are not inclined to sacrifice their stocks, and are by no means anxious sellers, even at last week's rates. Attention has been generally turned to the rapid increase in the Receipts of Cotton at the American Ports during the week, and if they continue on the present liberal scale the arrivals at the Ports by the end of this month will, we believe, be the largest on record. The price of Mid. Uplands in New York has declined ⅛ per cent. per lb., but Liverpool quotations are unchanged, owing no doubt to the extremely small stock held there, and which must be materially diminished before arrivals in any quantity can come to hand.

The Receipts in Bombay from up-country since last Mail day amount to 1,988 bales against 1,471 bales last week, and 520 bales for the corresponding week last year, and 3,044 bales in 1876.

The *Clearances for Sea* during the week amount to 7,498 bales, making a total of 695,154 bales since the 1st January as against 798,719 bales for the corresponding period last year.

NEW CROPS.—Accounts continue on the whole very favourable, although complaints still arrive of too much rain and too little sunshine in parts of the Central Provinces, but so far as we can learn it would be almost impossible for crop prospects to be generally more favourable than they are at present. Although it is as yet much too early to give any reliable estimate of the probable quantity of Cotton that will be available for shipment next season, we think that an increase of 150,000 to 200,000 bales between the months of January and June as compared with the first six months of this year may be expected, and if present crop prospects are fulfilled a still further increase may be looked for.

The following are to-day's quotations for ready Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

Full-pressed—		⅌ Candy of 784 lbs.	⅌ lb. C. & F.
Oomrawuttee	Fully Good Fair	.... Rs. 205	= 5 3/16d.
Do.	Good Fair	.... „ 200	= 5 1/16d.
Dhollera	Fully Good Fair	.... „ 206	= 5 3/16d.
Do.	Good Fair	.... „ 202	= 5 1/16d.
S. Dharwar	Fully Good Fair	.... „ 215	= 5 7/16d.
Compta	Good Fair	.... „ 195	= 4 7/8

LINSEED.—There is no alteration to report either in the rates or the position of the Market generally. Accounts from Home continue of a favourable character, and dealers here are consequently very firm, and this, together with the small supplies available, stop purchases for export. To-day's quotation is Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-1 per cwt.

RAPESEED is dull, and the demand for export has completely ceased. The stock of Guzerat is almost exhausted, the quotation is still Rs. 8 per cwt.

WHEAT.—Prices are still too high to admit of anything being done for export, and are likely to be so until the demand from the interior ceases; this can hardly be expected to take place until the now growing Food Crops mature. At present large quantities of Wheat are still being sent from Bombay to the Deccan. Our quotations are:—Best Soft White, Rs. 37 to Rs. 38; Mixed, Rs. 36 to Rs. 37; Hard Red, Rs. 35 to Rs. 36 per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	142
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 p. c.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	725
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	675
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do.	120

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	900
Frere Land and Pier Co, Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	117
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	235

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 7th September 1878.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	35,309	0	0
Merchandise	41,854	0	0
Other Receipts	100	0	0
Telegraph	473	0	0
Total Rs.	77,736	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1877.

Open 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	34,970	0	0
Merchandise	31,052	0	0
Other Receipts	10,000	0	0
Telegraph	770	0	0
Total Rs.	76,792	0	0
Increase Rs.	944	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

HER MAJESTY'S TAMAR, 2,034 tons, Captain C. J. Little, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cyprus, which port she left on the 25th August, Port Said 27th, Suez 28th, and Aden 5th September, with 8 officers, 861 Troops, and 15 native officers of the 26th Bombay N. I.

EXTRA CHINA MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ADRIA, 781 tons, Captain E. Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong 13th August, with extra China Mail, and the following cargo:—From Hongkong.—1,903 packages tea, 7,050 cases fire crackers, 5,496 packages chinaware 3 cases white copper, 2,000 jars, 29 packages sundries, 296 packages silk, 1,233 cases cassia, 380 cases glass bangles, 44 bundles matting, 454 bags sugar, 3,416 packages sugarcandy, 6 packages medicine, 249 cases preserves, 151 cases gallingall, 23 cases glass beads, 8 cases munsal, 116 packages chinaroots, 88 cases camphor, 537 packages alum, 7 packages kupoorkachree, and 1,118 tiles copper. From Singapore.—40 packages chinaroots, 90 packages gallingal, 3 packages medicine, 119 packages benzoin, 484 slabs tin, 100 packages nutmegs, 22 packages dammer, 10 packages coffee, 15 packages china cubeles, 114 bags sago, 13 cases mace, 7 bundles E. teeth, and parcel diamond.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
12	H. M. S. Tamar (s)	Little	Cyprus, Aug. 25.
	Adria (s)	Stewart	Hongkong, Aug. 13.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
8 Chinsura (s)..........Gavin..........Bombay, Aug. 17.
Ballochmyle ....London ....Liverpool, June 1.
Loch Eck ....Taylor ....London, June 6.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 7.—Khandalla.
Sept. 8.—Steamers Umballa, Sir John Lawrence and Borrowdale. Ships North and Talisman. Barque Cartvale.

PASSENGERS.

Per Chinsura—Major Chalmers, Sergt Kerr, wife and 4 children, and Mr Crabbe.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Ballochmyle—11th July. City of Vienna from Cardiff to Calcutta in Lat 22-44S, Long 39-8 W.
By Loch Eck—6th August, passed Ship Lady Allan of Grenock abandoned in lat 39-40 S long 28 E. 16th August, Oxford in lat 32-20 S, long 76-20 E.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
7 Brazilian (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.
9 Himalaya (s) .... Rangoon & N. P.
Ethiopia (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per P & O s s Deccan:—To Calcutta—Capt Moberly, Mr and Mrs Douglas, Mrs Edward Money, Miss Norah Money, Miss E Money, Mr F V Carrel.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vixen s—150 boxes tinned plates, Hassumally Lallmeya; 15 boxes tinned plates, Abdoolally Goolam Hoosein.
Pekin s—20 cases whiskey and 12 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Jeanie Douglas s—50 cases brandy, Benn, Ashley and Co.
Gwalior s—184 boxes bar silver, Rs. 4,50,000, Bank of Bombay.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—20 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Celia s—10 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Tallub Arbee; 15 bales cotton waste, Tockersey Jewraz, 77 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 255 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 41 bales wool, Khimajee Veerbhan; 66 bales cotton, Treecomjee Woomersee.
Italia s—167½ cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Goculdass; 195 cwts bone dust, Beatti Brothers; 1,000 bags rice, Visram Ebram and Co; 30 bales wool, 45 bales wool, Treecomsee Woomersee; 54 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 43 bales cotton waste, Central India S and W Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia s—5 cases shawls, Juggonath Heeralall.
Hutton s—700 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 223 bag-cowdies, Thacursee Ghella; 110½ cwts myrabollams, Dew jee Mooljee; 4 bales skins, Jairaz Mahamed; 325 cwts pepper, Nugindass Fuckeerbhoy; 20 cwts Zanzibar grass, 2½ cwts m-o'-p shells, 4 cwts sandalwood and 3 cwts black paper, Allimahamed Hussum.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mongolia s—190 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Mongolia s—5 cases silk David Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nizam s—60 bales twist, the Anglo-Indian S and M Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—2 cwts E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 30 cwts sandalwood, Chugonlall Moolchund; 5 cases fishmaws and 35 cases sharkfins, and 37 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 17 cases sharkfins, Allana Munjee; 49 cases sharkfins, and 2 cases fishmaws, Joomabhoy Laljee; 61 bales twist, The Prince of Wales S and W Co; 166 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S M Co; 11 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 30 bales cotton, W and A Graham; 150 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 60 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam s—5 chests opium, Jakeeram Jesraz; 60 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and 6 chests opium, Veneechund Joita dass; 28 chests opium, E J Abraham.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 13.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

215-78—Shapoorjee and T—C A Turner vs Khooshall Nanjee and others—Ardasir and H—Part heard.
193-78—Jefferson and P—Hajee Zenel Abedeen and another vs Lewis Jones—Remington, H and C.
667-77—Khunderao M—Karim Mahomed Jamal and another vs Rajooma and another—Crawford and B.
634-77—Ardaser and H—Muncherjee Framjee C vs Dinshaw Manockjee and another—Craigie L and O.
281-78—Rimington H and C—Sir C J Forbes and others vs Dayabhoy Ameerchund and another—Shapurjee and T.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

349-78—Mr Turner—Khutree Hajee Esmail C vs Khutree Ahmed C—In person—(Summary Suit.)
414-77—Shapurjee and T—William Loudon, vs Nusserwanjee Merwanjee P and others—Crawford and B.
325-78—In person—Runsord Bharmull vs Waljee Damjee.
233-78—Remington—H H Nenbai vs Gungjee Akhya and another—Ardaseer and H.
74-78—Chalk and W—Shrirristna Nanabhoy vs Sitaram Pandoorung—Balkrishna and B.
636-77—Mr. Turner—Rajoo Balloo vs Vishnoo Ramchunder—R Muljee and B.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 11th September, 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... 29·784
Temperature of the Air .... 79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 77·5
Dew Point .... 76·8
Relative humidity of Air .... ·917
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8). 8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) .... 82·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ... 76·0
General Direction of Wind..........SSE, NE, N, ESE, W, SW, WSW, SW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours 253
Fall of Rain .... 0·78
Total fall during the month .... 4·18
" " year .... 92·41
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th Sept .. 0·07

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 11.

Channer, Surg, on duty, from Cyprus.
Riach, Col, Staff Corps, on leave, from Madras.
DesVœux, Lieut Col, 5th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 12.

Inglefield, Lieut, 2-15th Regt, on duty, to Baroda.
Mignon, Major, 5th Bombay N I, on duty, to Poona.
Morris, Major, 2-2nd Foot, on duty, to Bareilly.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, 11th Sept. 1878.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the undermentioned officers of the R A have been posted as follows:—Lt R D Loudon to B Battery 2nd Brigade. Lt W St P Bunbury, to D Battery 2nd Brigade. Lt A Powell, to G Battery 2nd Brigade.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the following officers are detailed for duty with their Regtl Depots, and will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season, doing duty with Troops on the voyage.

3rd Hussars Lt H C Jackson, 2-11th Foot Capt T A Kemble, 2-17th Foot Capt G W Davern, 2-17th Foot Lt H M Short, 2-17th Foot Lt G F Shaw. 66th Foot Capt R J J Stewart, 66th Foot Lt A J Price, 68th Foot Capt A H Stanley, 68th Foot Capt C Fulton, 83rd Foot Capt E A Butler.

General officers Commanding Divisions and Districts will avail themselves of the services of these officers for duty with invalids and time-expired men proceeding to the port of embarkation.

Under instructions from the Adjutant General, Horse Guards, Capt A H W Mansergh, 2-17th Foot is directed to proceed to England for duty with the Regimental Depot.

Erratum.—In G O C No 371 of the 4th Instant for 15th Regiment N I, read 14th Regt N I.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, September 12.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th September 1878.

The Government of India have been pleased to sanction the transfer of the Pension Pay Master, Presidency Circle, from Bombay to Poona, and the pensioners of the Bombay Circle being paid in future by the Assistant Presidency Pay Master.

Lieut T H Eyre, 8th Bengal Cavalry, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Surgeon P A Weir, Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

In G O No 659, dated 21st August 1878, after the words "His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief," read "from the 1st proximo."

The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Captain C A Owen, Cavalry. Major F J Smith, R E. Conductor J Wright.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Lieut-Colonel T. Bell, S C, two months private affairs. Surgeon-Major P S Turnbull, two months, private affairs. Captain W Reynolds, S C, two months medical certificate. Major J S Iredell, S C two months, medical certificate. Lieut J Grant, S C one year, private affairs. Captain J de B Lynch, S C, six months medical certificate. Captain J A Rowlandson, Infantry, four months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Lieut-Colonel C D J Dodd, Staff Corps, three months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major from the date specified: Captain S J Waudby, 4th September.

The undermentioned Assistant Apothecary is promoted to the rank of Apothecary (Second Class) H Hamilton.

The undermentioned Passed Hospital Apprentice is promoted to the rank of Assistant Apothecary (Second Class) J C DeSouza.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1878.

His Excellency in Council is pleased, under Act XIII. of 1859, to appoint Mr Ebden to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police by the said Act.

Mr S N Tagore, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad, is allowed furlough for two years from 20th instant, and subsidiary leave for one week.

Bombay Castle, 6th September 1878.

Mr F L Goldsmid is appointed, as a temporary measure, to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Satara District during the absence of Major Bartholomew, or until further orders.

Mr J H Dickinson is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Sholapur District during the absence of Lieut Dickson, or until further orders.

Mr Wilfred Fowler is appointed to act as Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Khandesh District until further orders.

Mr H V S FitzGerald has been in charge of the duties of District Superintendent of Police, Shikarpur, from the 3rd July, in addition to his own duties as Acting Second Class Deputy Collector in Sind.

Mr G M Macpherson, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge at Surat, is allowed furlough, on medical certificate, for eighteen months and subsidiary leave for twenty days.

Mr A D Pollen is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Surat, from the date of Mr Macpherson's departure on leave, until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th September 1878.

Mr W Lee-Warner, Assistant Commissioner in Sind, is granted furlough on medical certificate for fifteen months from 6th September, together with subsidiary leave from 20th August 1878.

Mr J F Fleet, Second Assistant Collector, Kaladgi, is allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for two months on sick certificate.

Mr W S Cole to be Probationary Assistant Settlement Officer in the Sind Revenue Survey during the absence of Mr Biddulph, or until further orders.

Mr C Biddulph, Assistant Settlement Officer, Hyderabad, to act as Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind till further orders.

Mr W G Betham, First Grade Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kolaba, was on privilege leave from 15th June to 6th July, inclusive.

Messrs M D'Cruz and F S Menezes to be respectively Second and Third Grade Sub-Assistant Conservators of Forests in the Southern Division, with effect from 15th December 1877.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY.)

The following Notifications by the Government of India are republished for information:—

The services of Mr G A Anderson, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Central System of State Railways, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on the Dhond and Manmad State Railway.

The services of Mr H Mann, Sub-Engineer, First Grade, Central System of State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, for employment on the Dhond and Manmad State Railway.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev G B Streeten, M A, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 9th September.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
(*Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.*)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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  The Cabul Mission.
  The Russian Columns in Central Asia.
  The Way into Afghanistan.
  General Notes.
  The Lost Tribes of Israel.
  The New Governor General of Canada.
  Irrigation.
  Weber's History of Indian Literature.
  Teetotalism in the Army.
  Amendment of the Vernacular Press Act.
  Mr. Cooper's Murderer.
INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.
  Bhooj.
  Hingoli.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
  The Lessons Derivable from Recent Campaigns.
  The Pensions of Indian Officers.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
  Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—North-Western Provinces Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
  Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Bank—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c—Government Securities—Returns of the Bank of Bombay, Bank of Bengal—G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Price Current.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—
  Freight.
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  Ships and Steamers expected from Home and Out-Ports.
  Arrivals and Departures.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
  Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
  Latest Telegrams.
  The Importance of Persia in the present Policy of England.
  English Political and Social Letter.
  English Commercial Letter.
  France and the Eastern Question.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter..............19th, 11h., 21·3 m., p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 13	......	5 49	6 3	0 3 m 0 7 a	6 4 m 6 20 a
Sat. 14	Holyrood Day.	5 49	6 2	0 35 m 0 32 a	6 35 m 6 46 a
Sun. 15	13th Sunday after Trinity	5 49	6 1	1 6 m 0 57 a	7 5 m 7 13 a
Mon. 16	......	5 49	6 1	0 38 m 1 21 a	7 34 m 7 41 a
Tues. 17	English Mail expected.	5 49	6 0	2 13 m 1 47 a	8 6 m 8 16 a
Wed. 18	......	5 49	5 59	2 59 m 2 17 a	8 46 m 8 55 a
Th. 19	......	5 50	5 58	3 53 m 2 50 a	9 31 m 9 47 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

HELLER—September 6th, at Egutpuri, Constance Lucy, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Heller, aged 1 year and 12 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ASHBURNHAM—September 7th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Cromer Ashburnham, Esq., Major, 60th Royal Rifles, of a daughter.
HOME.—September 8th, at Calcutta, the wife of A. L. Home, Esq., Forest Department, of a daughter.
MEARES.—August 20th, at Chowlee Factory, the wife of C. W. Meares, Esq., of a son.
ROWLANDSON—September, 9th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. F. Rowlandson, L.L. B., of a son.
RASBOTHAM—September 7th, at Nungumbaukum, the wife of Doming Rasbotham, of a daughter.
WALTON—September 8th, at Natore, the wife of Mr. G. T. Walton, of a son (still-born.)

DEATHS.

ABBOTT.—September 6th, at Mozufferpore, of choleraic diarrhœa, Harold, third son of H. E. Abbott, Esq., Jaintpore, Tirhoot, aged 13 months.
ALLAN—September 5th, at Morar, Willie, only child of the late Mr. David Allan, Schoolmaster, R.A. Division, aged 15 months.
BEAVAN—September 2nd, at Murree, Edith Gwendoline, the child of Captain R. Beavan, B. S. C., aged 1 year.
HEWLETT—August 8th, at Mirzapore, Emma Elizabeth, the wife of the Rev. John Hewlett, of the London Missionary Society, aged 43 years.
HANNAH—July 31st, in the Red Sea, on board the P. & O. S. S. Hydaspes, homeward-bound, William C. Hannah, of Calcutta.
HILLMAN—September 5th, on board the Steamer Defiance, of apoplexy, Thomas H. Hillman, Commander of the Ship North, aged 42.
LLOYD—August 31st, at Allahabad, Jane Wilson, the wife of E. T. Lloyd, E. I. Railway.
POWER—September 6th, at Bellary, Sarah, the wife of Mr. J. R. Power, aged 25 years.
ROBINSON.—August 28th, at Benares, the Rev. John Robinson, late Government Bengali Translator.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1878.

Now that the London press, with a unanimity that is wonderful, is urging the English Government to take strong measures with Shere Ali, and to prevent Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission from proving a farce, it appears to be quite possible that England will find herself face to face with the Eastern Question again in a very disagreeable phase. Hitherto, the Berlin Congress does not seem to have borne any fruit but bad fruit. Instead of securing that peace with honour of which Lord Beaconsfield boasted, it has up to the present time done nothing more than cause bloodshed and develop Russian intrigues. The Austrians have to fight their way foot by foot into those provinces which the Congress gave Austria the right to "protect"—a protection which, to judge from the demands of the Vienna press, is likely to prove absolute annexation; Bulgaria is once more the theatre of atrocities as dreadful as those which were the ostensible cause of the recent war; Russia and England are exchanging some bitter correspondence with reference to the state of affairs in Bulgaria; Austria and Turkey are also exchanging diplomatic courtesies of a warm character, Austria believing that the Porte, despite its protestations, is responsible for the oppositions which has been offered to her troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina; the Continental Powers who were signatories of the Berlin Treaty have called upon Turkey to fulfil the terms of the Treaty; the Russians expect to meet with opposition in occupying Armenia; Greece is thoroughly dissatisfied because she got no rectification of her frontier; Italy is discontented also, the cry of "*Italia Irridenta*" going up from most of her great cities;—these, so far, are the fruits of the Congress. Even if all these discordant circumstances finally resolve themselves into peace and order, the revelation of Russia's latest intrigues in Cabul will still make it doubtful whether that "peace with honour" will be achieved for which the representatives of England sacrificed her honour and the interests of the Turks, and consolidated Russian power in Asia to an extent which no Czar has ever before enjoyed. The English press appear to appreciate the gravity of the situation, and it is undoubted that the late development of Cabul affairs must already have cast a certain amount of discredit upon the Treaty of Berlin. We do not believe that Lord Beaconsfield, in his heart, thought that the Treaty of Berlin would bury the Eastern Question for ever and leave England and Russia good friends. He must have known that he was dealing with a restless, deceitful foe to English interests; and yet to gain the *éclat* of a party, and to preserve his Government in office, he yielded to Russia's desires, and then professed to England that all that had been done was done for the best, and that Russia and England, instead of being face to face on the field of battle, appealing to the arbitrament of steel and powder, were now contented and happy, and would remain so. The whole history of English and Russian negotiations regarding Central Asian affairs is full of instances of Russian lying and ambition, and of English weakness in accepting Russian statements and shaping upon them a policy of inaction. Mr. Gladstone, five years ago, in announcing the fact that Russia had declared the line of the Oxus to be the border of her Central Asian acquisitions, said that Russia had also intimated that Afghanistan was entirely outside her sphere of operations. Yet what do we find? It is doubtful already whether Russian troops have not advanced beyond the Oxus, and it is certain that while the eyes of Europe were turned upon the Berlin Congress, and while Russia was most virtuously disclaiming any desire for territorial aggrandisement, the Czar was quietly sending a mission to Cabul to intrigue with Shere Ali. It is unfortunate that successive English Governments have accepted Russian statements as irrefragable, and shaped their policy accordingly. The Government of India's frontier policy of inaction has for years past been founded on a reliance in the honesty of Russian protestations. And this notwithstanding that Her Majesty's Foreign Office have on record many distinct and positive assurances, verbal and written, repeated several times between 1869 and 1875, on the part of the Russian ministers and their ambassadors that the Russian Government considered Afghanistan entirely outside the sphere of its action. These assurances have been printed in the Blue Books on the subject and presented to Parliament; Prince Gortschakoff on several occasions has reiterated "*l'assurance positive que le Governement Imperial persistait à considerer l'Afghanistan comme entierement en dehors de sa sphere d'action.*" It was upon the faith of these positive assurances that in 1873 the Government of India and the English Cabinet declined to enter into closer alliance and defensive guarantees against Russia with the Ameer, whose Envoy at that time at Simla implored assistance, and predicted Russian advance with remarkable accuracy and sagacity—in fact, he foretold precisely what has now come to pass. The negotiations respecting Central Asian affairs that have been going on for several years past between the English and Russian Governments have now been called for in the House of Commons, and we doubt not that the Blue Books will contain the most convincing proofs of the insincerity of Russian promises and the folly of shaping a national policy upon them on the assumption that these promises would not be broken.

The English Government, now that it has received the moral support of an important section of the London press, has an excellent opportunity of pursuing a bold policy in Afghanistan and discarding once and for all the pledges which Russian diplomatists are in the habit of making. The *Daily News* thinks that the Government of India has determined to annex Afghanistan. We do not think this in the least probable. It would be too bold a step for the Government of India to take suddenly: it would be too great a reaction from the placid do-nothing policy which has amused successive Governments. Nor do we think it would be necessary to annex Afghanistan. To take under British rule the swarm of barbarians which Shere Ali is supposed to control would be a game certainly not worth the candle. The expense would be enormous, and the task of keeping the numerous tribes of Afghanistan in order would be well nigh insurmountable. The interests of England would be sufficiently secured if she took the Khyber Pass, advanced her troops to Jullundur, where the principal Passes into India converge, and took firm precautions for the establishment of British representatives in Cabul, Kandahar, and Herat. We do not believe that Sir Neville Chamberlain's instructions will go beyond these outlines, and perhaps that some such policy as we have indicated is contemplated by the Government of India may be surmised from the fact that Dr. Bellew has been attached to the Mission. Dr. Bellew is a thoroughgoing opponent of the policy of inaction, and after a considerable amount of personal experience in Afghan affairs he came years ago to the conclusion that Jullundur, and not Peshawur, was the only safe outpost for the Government of India to occupy, and that a powerful British Embassy should be established permanently in Cabul. So strongly was he impressed with the danger of the Government of India remaining idle regarding Afghanistan while Russia was pushing forward towards the Hindoo Koosh with unceasing energy that he published a vigorous pamphlet in 1868 upon the frontier question. His views on the subject are at the present moment peculiarly interesting, and we make no apology for republishing his description of the considerations which induced him and other eminent thinkers on frontier politics to conclude that the presence of Russia in Afghanistan would be a serious danger to the stability of the Indian Empire:—

> In this swift progress of Russia towards the East they see cause for the greatest alarm. Her establishment in Central Asia they view as a direct menace to India, as the accomplishment of a deep scheme for the compassing of her designs on Turkey. In Russia settled in the cradle whence have proceeded the conquering nations of Asia, they discern the elements of untold troubles and dangers to our rule. The excitement and distrust which the movements of Russia in Central Asia have already produced amongst the Mughals and Pathans of India, they notice as a sign of sinister import, and one demanding our special regard and attention. The native armies maintained by our tributary and protected chiefs in Central India and the Deccan, they look upon as so many foci for sedition and revolt, as instruments of danger not to be tolerated within the limits of the Empire, as fields for Russian intrigue, and as connecting links between native aspirations and Russian ambition.
>
> With Russia on our border, these writers foresee an era of discontent, intrigue, and sedition amongst a large and widely-scattered portion of our subjects. Her near presence, instead of acting as a stimulus to industry and trade, will have exactly the contrary effect. It will distract the country by restless rumours and threats of impending danger, unsettle the minds of the people by a general feeling of insecurity, disturb trade and check internal improvements by the operation of the same cause, shake the belief of the natives in our superior power and prestige, and, by affording them the opportunity of comparison between the merits of the two Governments, perhaps create a desire for change.
>
> Bearing in mind the repeated invasions of India from the north, and the readiness with which the border tribes on the route have joined the invading armies, they urge the pressing necessity of our securing without delay the approaches to our Indian Empire from that quarter. They point out the insecurity of our present border on the North-West Frontier, dilate on the inefficiency in numbers, arms, and discipline of our native army, and warn us against a blind reliance on the advantages of railway communication alone. They insist on the necessity of at once stopping the further advance of Russia, and see no safety for India except by an immediate advance into Afghanistan. The military occupation of this country, they say, is the only course left by which the designs of Russia can be thwarted. British garrisons in Cabul, Candahar, and Herat are, they affirm, the only guarantee for the stability of our rule in India. These, in brief, are the arguments of those who, in the present aspect of affairs in Central Asia, urge on us the adoption of a policy of prompt and vigorous action. Thus may be summarised the main arguments used by the two opposite classes of writers on this subject, *viz.*, by the party advocating a policy of dignified inaction, and the party advocating a policy of vigorous action,—vigorous, because, any action at this stage of the game, and on Afghan ground, to be at all successful, must be energetic and decided. It will be well here to remind the reader that, of the two policies above described, the former, or that of inaction—the policy of masterly inactivity as it is generally designated—is the one that has hitherto prevailed in the judgment of our rulers. Its advantages, at the best, appear to be but few, whilst its dangers are many and grave. So far it has served to save its adopters from the reproach of fear or precipitancy, and here ends all that can be said in its favour. The loss of prestige it has produced, the cheap estimation and contempt to which it has brought our name amongst the border tribes and our own subjects, and the state of unpreparedness and inefficiency to which it has reduced us at a time when we should be most prepared for instant action, are not the least of its ill consequences.

Holding such pronounced views as these on the folly of the policy of inaction, Dr. Bellew's presence in Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission suggests that at last the Government of India has determined to interfere effectively in Afghan affairs, and to put faith rather in its own deeds than in the promises either of Shere Ali or Russian diplomatists. It will be the duty of the Home Government to give the Government of India every assistance to inaugurate a policy which should aim at nothing less than the British occupation of Jullundur, the establishment of an Embassy in Cabul, and the appointment of political officers in Herat and Kandahar. The advantages of holding Jellalabad would be that it would enable British troops to control all the Passes from the Takht-i-Suleiman to the Hindoo Koosh on the confines of Cashmere—that is, every pass from Cabul to India; they would be near enough Cabul to control it and protect our Embassy; and they would occupy a position central enough to exert a most potent influence over all Afghanistan. If all this were done England, with the Bolan Pass already in her power, would have very little to fear from Russian designs in Central Asia.

THE TRIAL OF THE SURAT EDITORS.

THE evidence for the prosecution against the Surat editors and others divides itself into two parts—one bearing against all the prisoners in connection with the incitement of the people to riot and to obstruct public officers in the execution of their duty; and the other bearing against the two editors in connection with the publication of inflammatory and seditious articles in the two weekly Gujeratee newspapers and a monthly magazine printed at the Victoria Press, the property of the accused Muncharam Ghellabhoy. Touching the latter class of evidence, two more witnesses, Jaivutcharam Kessowram and Itcharam Suriaram, were examined before Mr. Pollen on Tuesday the 10th inst. They admitted that they were the writers of the articles to which exception was taken as being either disloyal, inflammatory, or obscene—the former in his capacity of sub-editor of the *Gujerat Mittra* and the *Deshi Mittra* newspapers; and the latter in his capacity of secretary of the "Knowledge-worshipping Society" and proprietor of the *Svatantrata* magazine. They stated that they were authorised to give the manuscript of the articles direct to the compositors, and that the articles were printed and published without the knowledge and consent of the two accused, and some of them during their absence from Surat. Jaivutchram stated that he wrote the articles, expressing as they did the feelings of the people, especially for the eye of the Reporter on the Vernacular Press, who is a subscriber to every native newspaper, in order that they might be brought to the notice of the Government of India. In support, apparently, of the contention of the learned counsel for the defence that the articles were printed and circulated only to the subscribers, and that there was no publication in the legal sense of the term, Jaivutchram made the improbable statement that the copies of the newspapers and magazine, which were printed off, did not exceed the number of fixed subscribers. Mr. Branson showed witness an advertisement in the papers in question in which single numbers were offered for sale, when the explanation given by the witness was, that they were meant only for subscribers, and not for the general public. The witness Itcharam stated that the getting-up of the magazine was a little speculation of his own, and that, with the assistance of four or five literary friends, he had started it on the plan of Addison's "Spectator," not disclosing the names of the writers even to the printer. After some discussion, the learned judge decided to admit in evidence all the articles in the two newspapers tendered by the prosecution, remarking that they might be taken for what they were worth in connection with the evidence of the Borah witnesses. As to the articles in the magazine, his Honor considered they raised only a suspicion against the accused, and they were therefore rejected. After tendering several witnesses for cross-examination, Mr. Branson called Mr. Motilal Mohunlal, who was understood to be the last witness for the prosecution. He is a Rajpoot by caste, about forty-five years of age. He said he had been in Government service since 1849, and in the police department since 1860. He assisted in the enquiry into this case before it was sent to the magistrate. He contradicted those witnesses who had "turned round" upon the prosecution, saying he never instructed any of them what to say in their evidence, or offered any inducement to any of them, nor did he dictate to Mr. Scannell's carkoon what any of the witnesses was to say. He has had no interviews with any of them at the Borah's bungalow near the Vurriav Bhagal or at any other place.

The list containing the names of seventeen different taxes which the accused Goolabdas is alleged to have dictated to the witness Cassiram Nurrotum, and the boy whom Goolabdas is alleged to have sent to call Cassiram to his house, play an important part in the case. Motilal said he had made enquiry and found the boy by conjecture, his name being Pragjee Abheram. He had been unable to get hold of him because he was concealed in the house and had then been spirited away from Surat; and yet in the next breath, witness admitted he had not called upon the boy's father or mother or made any enquiry at the school which he attended. Mr. Gill asked Motilal who he made enquiries of regarding the boy. Mr. Branson said the witness was not bound to answer the question. Mr. Gill said he (Motilal) had told a deliberate lie; and that he was entitled to have the name of the person who he made enquiry of regarding the boy. Taking his cue from the remark of the learned counsel for the prosecution, Motilal objected to disclose the name of the informant. When he was told by the judge that he was not protected by any Act from answering the question, he said he went near the boy's house and made enquiry of an old man, who told him the boy had been carried off. When further pressed by counsel, Motilal changed his story and said he had got the information from a detective of his, whose name he would not disclose. Once more again he said he might not have asked the old man his name, and he therefore could not give it. Finally, he said his informant was Purbhooram Mansookhram, a detective policeman. When questioned why he had not made inquiries as to the writer of the quadratic equations on the paper known as Goolabdas's list, he seemed to find fault with Mr. Kallabhoy, vakil for the prosecution, saying he did not remember that Mr. Kallabhoy drew his attention to the figures. If his attention had been drawn to them, and if he had been given the paper after the trial was concluded by Mr. Lely, he (Motilal) should have made enquiries. The court adjourned before the witness's cross-examination had proceeded to any great length.

JOTTINGS.

I WONDER why an advertisement that appears in the papers about cholera has not attracted more attention. "Galen," of Umballa, says he can cure this dire disease as easily as a cold. But the last sentence looks suspicious. "Small doses of this remedy taken *daily* will act as a certain prophylactic against cholera." I don't like that word *daily*. The number of days is not mentioned, but I suppose on the principle of "the more the merrier," the more you take the richer will "Galen" become. It reminds one of the riddle about the number of cows' tails that would be required to reach the moon, and the answer, "one if it is long enough." If you only take *enough* you will be cured.

I DON'T think Dr. Partridge's simile of a drunken sailor is quite *apropos* to the subject he discusses. As long as there are different ranks in life, gentlemen, whatever their religious opinions may be, are not likely to associate with sailors, even if they are not drunk, nor to wish their daughters to dine with them. But it is a very different matter when you meet people who are quite your equals socially, but only differ in opinions which they don't intrude on you. "No man shall answer for his brother" is a Scripture saying, which bigoted people forget. My opinions are tolerably orthodox, but I should like to see a little less of prejudice in very "good" people.

A QUESTION was lately asked about a point of grammar in Guzerati, viz., why in the sentence "I saw a man," the word *man* is put in the accusative case, and *I* in the instrumental, while દીઠો is not called a passive but *transitive* verb. If it was passive, *man* should be in the nominative case—'the man was seen by me,' but as it is transitive the literal translation is, "by me a man" saw. Can no one, even examiners, explain this?

THE grievance of butlers' perquisites, which the *Times of India* discussed the other day, is one that will never cease. The temptation to "sit down quietly and write" 4 annas instead of 3 is too great to be resisted by frail butlers. But as long as they are moderate in their calculations the peace of mind gained by not bothering over what we shall eat or drink and the amounts payable more than compensates for the Rs. 10 or 20 appropriated monthly. I think the saying, "trust me in all, or trust me not at all," is applicable to servants here, who are on the whole as good as can be found elsewhere.

IN the cricket match between Bombay and Guzerat I see they began play at *noon*, and seem to have felt the heat. Why not have played in the mornings and evenings and thus not risked sunstroke? Lawn tennis at noon would be accompanied with less risk than cricket.

THE subject of dinner parties and their "elevating" influence is now being discussed, and so I will give Lord Beaconsfield's opinion about them. In one of his books he says—"A variety of people are brought together who all come as late as possible and retire as soon. . . . A dinner is prepared for them which is hurried over in order that a certain number of dishes should be—not tasted, but seen. And provided that there is no moment that an absolute silence reigns; provided that a stray anecdote is told, which, if good, has been heard before, and which, if new, is generally flat; provided a certain number of names of people of consideration are introduced; the hostess is congratulated on the success of her entertainments. And this glare, this heat and noise—this congeries of individuals without sympathy, and dishes without flavour—this is society! . . . One cannot help thinking that one consequence of the increased intelligence of the present day will be a great change in the habits of our intercourse." I think a good many people will agree with these words. If proof were wanting that the English are a long-suffering race, it may be found in their continuing to suffer these inflictions. I think it was Thackeray who said a dinner party, to be really enjoyable, should not exceed eight persons. Large mixed parties are a mistake.

"CALL no man happy till he dies." This is the true test by which to decide between orthodoxy and infidelity. How is it that those who believe in nothing shrink from death with horror, while people like St. Paul welcome it with joy? What is it that enables some people to bear patiently the greatest afflictions? There must be something in a Faith which produces this effect. Socrates was as good a man as any of his time. If he were living now, would he, I wonder, join the ranks of the faithful or faithless? We are told that he felt he had a special religious mission and constantly heard the monitions of a divine voice, and also that he had a firm conviction of the immortality of the soul. From this we may suppose that he would not have joined the ranks of those who believe in no future life, but only in the hopeless creed of total annihilation. Can anyone who has no faith in a future life say that he is perfectly content with the present? If not, it is a proof that the soul is made for something higher. These are subjects which I think the clergy should take the opportunity of discussing, so I will merely add a few lines from a well known writer—

O lead us unto Thee, the hidden Well,
  Who art alone immutable;
With Thee alone there hidden are on high
  The joys that satisfy.
And they who drink of joys Thy hand supplies,
  They shall be satisfied:
For here below, whate'er awhile may please,
  Nothing there is that satisfies,
Th' immortal spirit still can find no ease,
  Unsatisfied, unsatisfied,
For nothing can abide.

COMPULSORY service of any kind is repugnant to Britons "who never will be slaves." To serve on juries with the alternative of a fine of £100 is of this nature. Probably many people would rather pay a small sum (say Rs. 30) to be exempted, while others with nothing to do would be glad to serve if paid. So the best plan would be to draw up a list of those willing to serve and pay them from the fund contributed by those who are not willing. If our worthy Chief Justice and Judges will make some such arrangement they will earn the gratitude of many a

BRITON.

Holloway's Pills.—The changes of temperature and weather frequently upset persons who are most cautious of their health, and most particular in their diets. These corrective, purifying, and gentle aperient Pills are the best remedy for all defective actions of the digestive organs: they augment the appetite, strengthen the stomach, correct biliousness, and carry off all that is noxious from the system. Holloway's Pills are composed of rare balsams, unmixed with baser matter, and on that account are peculiarly well adapted for the young, delicate, and aged. As this peerless medicine has gained fame in the past, so will it preserve it in the future by its renovating and invigorating qualities, and its incapacity of doing harm.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT S. S. TAMAR.

HER Majesty's troopship Tamar, Captain C. J. Little, arrived yesterday from Cyprus, via the Suez Canal, bringing the 26th Regt. N. I. The regiment will be landed at the Carnac Bunder and despatched to its destination as follows:—The wing for Tanna will leave by train at 3-30 p. m. to-day, and the head-quarter wing will leave by train for Ahmedabad at 6-30 a. m. to-morrow. We learn that officers and men suffered much from fever while at Cyprus, and they have now a heavy sick list, some 150, from the same cause. They all seem very glad to get back again to Bombay. Major Ross and Captain Heath have taken leave to England. Colonel Harpur is on the sick list with fever.

CHRISTIAN INTOLERANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was with no desire for controversy that I ventured to send my first letter, but simply to draw attention to what I deemed, and still deem, an unfair way of writing in the public prints of Christianity. I would never dream of endeavouring to refute the statement that Augustine has been made one of the principal supports of a system of persecution—for such is often the misfortune of men who write so extensively to have their words used contrary to their intention. My position, is that Augustine did not derive from his new religion the slightest sanction for persecuting unbelievers: that he himself knew this. He was led against his own religion to act towards and speak of the Donatists in a most severe manner, because they by their lawlessness and use of force were throwing the Church and State alike into confusion. In 400 A.D., when *Bishop* of Hippo, he advocated lenient measures and reconciliation. At the Synod of 405 A. D. he agreed with those who deemed severe measures necessary. And, undoubtedly, as I hinted, he was the more inclined so to think on account of the maxims current in the pagan world and his former Manichæanism. Perhaps the Roman Emperors were not members of the Platonic schools, and perhaps Marcus Aurelius had no sympathy with their views when the early Christians were persecuted by them. Does religious persecution require any sanction? W. W. must surely be willing to admit that there is a natural tendency in man to crush or overthrow those who differ from their own cherished opinions. Did men go to Scripture for their persecuting tenets, or did they not rather seek from Scripture confirmation for views already held? And W. W. knows full well that any writing may, apart altogether from the context, from the modifying circumstances of the time when it was first issued, be construed in support of a contrary view to what the whole harmony of the writer's sentiments point. My position is that Christianity is not intolerant, that it abhors persecuting principles, and is essentially a religion of love. When it received the support of the civil power, it received by no means an unmixed blessing. For as a religion appealing to conscience, based on individuality, the introduction of an external and, therefore, alien force was fraught with much evil. Christianity flourished, perhaps, most when it was persecuted; and it requires no encouragement save that given by loving truthful hearts, and the blessing of God. The logical and consistent Christian is one who places his supreme trust in God, and dispenses with all alien means; and W. W. dislikes the strange anomaly of the liberal Christian, just because he dislikes Christianity itself. The New Testament and the Old Testament properly interpreted (and W. W. has no doubt abundant access to the best commentaries) give no countenance to persecuting principles. Christ speaks of Himself as the Physician needed by the sick: and His followers would not destroy but heal—gather in rather than throw out. W. W.'s comparison of unbelievers to infected animals is *his own*, and is unworthy of the subject. Were there no remedy for the sinful and diseased race of men, sad, indeed, would be their condition. But a remedy is provided for our acceptance. Augustine knew no other: and if W. W. knows of any way in which the sinner can be justified save through Christ, let him shew us the more excellent way. Meanwhile, while Christianity is the only means whereby man can most perfectly realize the destiny of his being, it becomes all in a reverent spirit to examine into its teachings, and see whether it be of God or of man.

B. B.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me to contribute a few "free thoughts" on the subject under discussion in your columns, which, as some people would style, is, "faith *versus* free thought." I earnestly hope that all taking part in it will remember that the leading virtue in an argument should be in the eyes of the umpire and opponents, calm unprejudiced views and convictions stated in calm dispassionate language. The subject "faith *versus* free thought" is left almost untouched; only those who indulge free thought are the subject of discussion, which makes it "Christians *versus* Infidels." Yet this is scarcely prosecution and defence, but *persecution* and defence. Now I would ask if the creed of a Christian (follower of Christ) authorises him to persecute his fellow creatures? From the letters signed "Graduate" and "P. L. C. G." I gather this information, but the Christian champions are setting an example which I hope they will bear in mind may be followed by their adherents; if so, we must expect a persecution at the hands of the said Christians. But Christians persecuting sounds like a paradox!—yet I would like to state what it *feels*, not sounds like.

I know a woman who, soon after her birth, became an orphan. A sensitive clever child, she was placed at a public Protestant school, where she was taught the Christian religion, which she imbibed to the extent her capacity permitted. She feared God, but wondered why he had given her no happy home like the other girls had. Whatever of right she did, however, was eye-service caused by fear not love. None of the Christians loved or cared for the child. She saw in their lives—professedly Christian lives—full many flaws indulged, the which in herself were punished. They consequently were unable to purify by example the mind of the child they trained, and unhappily they could not, nor tried to do so. She naturally grew up a determined sensitive child, for the hard, loveless training told on her sensibilities, mental and physical. Her mind she found strong enough to deal with weighty arguments against the dogmatic creed they had taught her, unaided by book or example to bias her mind; and it rejected the shams and formal ceremonies which it had hitherto regarded as sacred. Forthwith set in a tempest of persecution; uncared for, this position placed her on the windward side of the gale, and how much she suffered it is difficult to narrate. They then asked the poor girl if she did not fear the life which was in store for the infidel when dead? No, she firmly replied, she was not afraid to die; she was sure a future life could not possibly be more wretched than the one she led on earth.

That persecution in this way, and in multifarious ways, is practised by professed Christians is too true, but to what extent very few people realize. Men are sheltered from much religious hostility by the fact that they are men, and can be knocked about from pillar to post without loss. But it is different with women, especially if they have to earn their bread, and that bread happens to belong to Christians. Do Christians hope to swell their ranks by persecution? What end, then, will persecution serve? It must be to gratify the latent barbarism that is in their nature, which Christian love has not sunk deep enough to touch. It is marvellous as well as shortsighted for Christians to degrade the character of the order to which they belong; let them rather elevate the standard of Christian life and try earnestly to live up to it. And if they make no converts, their example will give an excuse to those who gain their living by it to continue to entertain beliefs which, had they been laymen, they might have rejected without loss. As it is, by persecution and bitter contention time and energy are lost, and the faculties deteriorated; for when passion and prejudice enter into the mind it becomes perverted, and all argument is barren of result.

M. E.

AN ORTHODOX "ADDRESS TO A UNITARIAN PREACHER."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some of the clergymen in Bombay may have seen a small compilation of what the author calls "Poems," (*à la* Burns, under the title of "RURAL POETRY," published in Edinburgh so far back as 1817. The "poet" was a Mr. Andrew Buchanan, who in his preface says that he "has not intentionally written anything inconsistent with Christian morality." Will you, Sir, afford room for your readers to see what his notions of Christian morality are as exhibited in the following "poem":

TO A UNITARIAN PREACHER.

Puir cuif! pretendin' light to scatter,
Truth's lovely face wi' dirt ye spatter.
For me, I trow, I shanna flatter
  Sic impudence;
A frog might croak, or pyet chatter,
  Mair sober sense.

Scripture wi' you a nose o' wax is,
Your art infernal twists and raxes,
Syne whirls round error's blacken'd carcass
  To serve a turn;
Wi' heart as rotten as Highland braxies,
  By mountain burn.

We learn by this new light ye've got
That man by Nature's *no* corrupt,
But a guid fiddle, if screw'd up
  By skilful hands,
That sounds fu' sweetly ilka note
  O' God's commands.

To blacken mair ilk dæmon feature
Ye threap Messiah's just a creature,
And no a God in human nature
  To save the lost;
But Doomsday scenes will teach ye better,
  An' to your cost.

And, lest we should uneasy feel,
Ye tell us plainly there's nae Deil,
Nor endless fire whare sinners squeel
  In desperation;—
If so, thanks t'ye, dainty chiel,
  For th' information.

But maybe I mistook mysell,
And ye just only meant to tell
Ye was incarnate Nick yersell,
  Wandrin' about;—
And troth that ye come straught frae hell
  I dinna doubt.

But sure your sooty friends of late
Hae chang'd their ancient rules o' state,
For this is a new-fangl'd gate
  To hide our ruin,
And flat deny the gloomy fate
  For sinners brewin'.

I dread when Death shall ca' ye hence
Ye'll find the Devil nae pretence;
Nor a' your impudence a fence
  Against his flail;
Ye'll find yersell, for a' your sense,
  The scorn o' hell.

What brought ye here ava, ye cauf?
For you we coudna be ill aff,
Unless, indeed, we chus'd to laugh
  At sickan nonsense;—
For nane can gobble up your draff
  To ease their conscience.

Hape owre, ye headstrang hairbrain'd cowt
Or say, has England spew'd ye out,
That here ye come to rave and rowt
  Sic worthless folly—
Harsh as the drone o' burlin' nowt,
  Or barkin' colly?

This outburst of religious scorn and heartless threatenings of eternal torments towards an erring brother is characterized as "rural poetry," and the "poet" found a publisher in the celebrated house of Blackwood, Edinburgh

X.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA RACES.

2ND DAY.

POONA, SEPT. 12.

CRITERION STAKES.

Wabdan 1
Red Deer 2
Pembroke 3
Time—2 mins. 37 secs.

AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

Surferaz 1
Young Bijou 2
Frieschi 3
Time—3 mins. 5 secs.

SELLING RACE.

Navarino 1
Sirmust 2
Young Delawar 3
Time—2 mins.

POONA STAKES.

Kohinoor 1
Rocket 2
Glenmore 3
Time—2mins. 59secs.

This was a splendid race: a length dividing the first and second horse, and a head the second and third.

In the Selling Stakes Major Probyn's horse was sold for Rs. 1,050, Mr. Ali Abdoola being the purchaser.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

FRIGHTFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN SOUTH WALES.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

A frightful colliery explosion took place yesterday at Abercarne, near Newport, South Wales, by which the lives of 280 miners were lost. There were 371 men in the mine at the time of the explosion.

Consols yesterday closed at 95.

PRECAUTIONS IN GREECE.

ATHENS, SEPT. 11.

The Greek Minister for War has issued an order recalling all officers and soldiers at present absent on leave, as a measure of precaution.

GERMANY AND THE POWERS.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

England will probably decline to accede to the proposal made by Germany to the signitary Powers of the Treaty of Berlin to take one common step to bring the Porte to execute the stipulations contained in the Treaty.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The Bombay Mails of 23rd ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ per cent. do.	84
5½ per cent. do.	83¾
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	112½
Bar Silver	51¾

Departure—R. Straker.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	......	1s. 7¾d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,,	2·13.	,,

THE MONSOON.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 12.

CANNANORE, 5-36 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S.W.; thermometer max. 83; min. 72; W. B. 77; barometer 29·71. Fall of rain 77 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine with rain squalls; wind S. W. 5; thermometer 82; barometer 29·826. Fall of rain 1 inch 2 cents.

MANGALORE, 11.—Weather rainy; wind S.E., S.W. Fall of rain 1 inch 67 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-40 p.m.—Weather fair; wind W.; thermometer 94; barometer 29·78.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind W. strong; thermometer 85. Fall of rain 92 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.		Fort. In. cnt.		Byculla. In. cnt.	
Previously registered...	91	63	100	81	98	93
Sept. 11 Wednesday	0	78	......		......	
,, 12 Thursday	......		0	60	0	52
Total	92	41	101	41	99	45
Fall up to 11th Sept. 1877	58	72	......		......	
,, 12th	......		49	0	57	83

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a.m. of 8th September, was 111 inches and 17 cents.

IT is with deep regret that we have to announce the death on Wednesday, in London, of Mr. Charles Currey. He was for many years the Agent of the B. B. and C I. R. Company, and besides winning the respect of all with whom he had relations, more particularly the members of the railway staff, he was a useful citizen, doing much good for Bombay with his advice and labour. He occupied the position of Chairman of the Town Council before he left Bombay, and acquitted himself excellently in that difficult and often thankless office.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the arrangements proposed by the Government of India for the appointment of a Press Commissioner.

TO-DAY Bombay will lose a good citizen. Mr. Thomas Lidbetter, after many years hard work as an accountant in Bombay, leaves for Australia, which he has adopted as his home. He was one of the most public-spirited members of the community—one who spared neither time nor money in the endeavour to remove a grievance or to protest against what he considered tyranny. If India had a few more independent Englishmen like Mr. Lidbetter, public opinion would be more potent in protesting against the errors of our rulers. We wish him prosperity in the Colonies.

THE first four months of the current financial year were remarkable for one or two facts of a commercial nature. Making a comparison with the figures for the same period of last year, the value of merchandize imported into India has fallen off by 17 lakhs; the value of Indian produce and manufactures exported also shows a decline of nearly two crores. The value of treasure imported has fallen off by over fifty per cent.; the value of treasure exported has slightly increased.

THE *Deccan Herald* reports that on Wednesday, as a convict was being taken by two policemen from the Sungum Court to the City Jail, and just as they were crossing the bridge on the road from the Sungum to the city, the convict leaped suddenly away from the grasp of one policeman and jumped into the river, dragging the other with him. He then jumped upon the policeman's back and held him down in the water until the other policeman came with some fishermen and secured the convict. It was then found that the former had died, either from suffocation or from some injury done to him by the convict.

THE present strength of the revenue and judicial branches of the Mysore Commission consists of twenty-four European officers, including the Chief Commissioner, Judicial Commissioner, Secretary, Military Assistant, Accountant-General, and a special assistant, against forty-four gazetted native officers, twenty-two native munsifs, and eighty native amildars. All the European officers will most probably have to be provided for elsewhere when the young Maharaja is put in possession in 1880.

A CONTROVERSY has been going on lately in the *Statesman* as to the value of Christian missionary work in India and its results. A "Missionary" asserts that the work has been a great success, though it is much hindered by those who are regarded as Christians. He says—"Facts will substantiate my statement, that Christian Missions in India have been a great success. But if X would know the real obstructions to greater success, I may remind him of India's philosophies, heathenisms, fetichisms, caste, customs, prejudices, backed up by centuries of existence and dominance; I would remind him of the Christlessness of most of our so-called Christians from Europe, the godlessness of all classes of our nominally Christian community! How many of our 'Christians' from Europe give the missionary any real help? Do they not, as a rule, hinder him rather than help him?—for 'one sinner destroyeth much good,' and the influences both of the missionary and his God are often, nay continually in some cases, rendered fruitless by the Sabbath-breaking, profanity, unjust greed of gain, and general immorality of nominal Christians. Sir, there will be an awful reckoning for such people!. And in all sincerity I hope X is not one of hem. To the missionary it is a standing, painful grievance that our Government *seems* to give its favour so thoroughly to irreligion—to Sabbath-breaking and general religious indifference! Secularism, pleasure, fashion, and wealth are the objects preferred, rather than Christ or His kingdom. It is all this that constitutes the main difficulty with which vital Christianity has to contend, and not the fallibility and humanity, the errors and imperfections, of missionaries."

MESSRS. L. D'SILVA and Sons, undertakers, monument erectors, livery stable keepers, and general commission agents, Bangalore, announce that they have just received, via the Suez Canal, a consignment of funeral requisites, including "shrouds and robes of the latest designs." We were not aware before this that there is such a thing as fashion in shrouds and robes for the dead! Their intimation that they are "prepared to execute orders at a moment's call" makes one's flesh creep!

THE profoundly interesting fact is reported, that after two years of careful search, the successor of Dalai Lama, the Grand Lama of Thibet, has been discovered and crowned. The choice has fallen upon a child, who becomes the potent ruler of some 400,000,000 of people. It was believed that the soul of the departed Lama entered into the body of a child, and the delay caused in the election was owing to the difficulty of discovering from among so many millions the real Simon Pure!

THE *Statesman*—The amount of interest felt by all classes in the North-West in the disclosures that have been made in these columns, concerning the relief measures of Sir George Couper's administration, is a very agreeable surprise to us. This interest is not confined even to our own territories, and has taken hold of classes who, as a rule, know too little of our administration to form an opinion of its comparative excellencies and defects. The Government would, we think, be surprised to find how widespread this interest is, and, along with it, the compassionate desire that mistakes so fatal as those Sir George Couper has committed may never recur under our administration. At this moment we have lying before us a pile of tabulated statements prepared by we know not whom, but evidently by some one of intelligence. He sends them to us that we may be enabled to give point to our complaint, that the people are so inadequately paid on some of these works that the wonder is that they resort to them at all. Our informant has been at the pains to copy out the 'daily pay abstracts' of one of those so-called relief works for a whole month, shewing the exact number of the people employed, and the actual amount paid to them at the close of each day. It is impossible for us to publish these "abstracts," nor is it necessary. We have here an actual pay of but 9 pies and a fraction per day, instead of the 1½ annas. The figures are sent to us simply to corroborate our statement that the rate of 18 pies per day (1½ annas) has had no existence in the provinces. And yet Sir George Couper assured the Government of India in his defence that, having carefully considered the famine price of food, he had with a liberality which he begged the Government to condone, prescribed a minimum 'bare subsistence rate' of 1½ annas for payment on the works, and that Mr. Knight's statement that the people were starved off the works by the inadequacy of the pay, was certainly untrue. But it was true to the letter; and Sir George Couper is in the dilemma of having to admit either that he had no knowledge of what was going on under his administration, or that he intentionally misrepresented matters. No one will suppose him guilty of the latter, and we are forced to regard him as having been in total ignorance up to April last of what his so-called relief measures really were. There is a very general impression in the North-West that the rates being paid upon these works now are as much too high as before they were too low. And what is this but further proof of incapacity, for a ruler's first obligation surely is to know the facts that should control such simple matters? It is without affectation that we express our own surprise at the completeness with which every charge that has been made against Sir George Couper's administration has been established. Every statement made in its defence has been shewn to be untrue, and almost every week brings fresh corroboration of the facts. We have been obliged for obvious reasons to suppress the name of the relief work which has furnished us with the above 'abstracts,' but our readers will accept our assurance that they are a faithful rescript of the originals."

THE writer of the London letter published in a Calcutta paper says—"There is a profound impression in England that the Russian Mission to Cabul means mischief; but there is also a strange confidence in certain circles that Lord Beaconsfield is the man to meet the advance, and draw from it the sting for all time. I am quite sure that as we have long over-rated the astuteness of Russia, so we are now still more vastly overrating the astuteness of Lord Beaconsfield. He has succeeded in a game of 'bounce' and 'swagger,' and that game is opposed to all that the really great statesmen of England in India ever deemed a true policy. He has made the Queen an Empress, and he would give her an Empire; and that the Queen likes it amazingly you may rest assured. She sees—as who can fail to see?—that England contains by far the largest amount of enterprise and aggressive energy that can be found in the world, and he would squander that energy away in a wild dream."

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* writing on the 16th August, says—"Mr. George Payne, the G. P. of many a social circle is passing away at his house in Queen Street heavily smitten with paralysis. He had felt ill about a fortnight back and was unable to be one of the House party at Goodwood. Rather imprudently he came to Brighton, but he had a horse running there, and the ruling passion, &c. He looked very ill the day I saw him, and shook his head in answer to my inquiries. He was staying at the Bedford, and last Friday night he awoke and felt a numbed sensation in his legs. He got out of bed and endeavoured to reach the bell, but fell on the floor, and there he was found at seven in the morning by his valet. He was at once removed to London, but his case was pronounced hopeless from the first. He is now paralyzed up to his waist, and gradually sinking. Perfectly conscious, he knows the end is come. He has had an eventful life, and has lived every hour of it. Directly the Prince of Wales came up from the Island last night he went to inquire after George Payne."

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COOMPTA, SEPT. 7.

THE rainfall to date is 157·98 inches, and to same date last year 77·43 inches. The rainfall has lately been excessive, but as yet no injury appears to have occurred to the rice crops; a little sunshine and fair weather, with only occasional showers, would be very welcome. Along with the rain we have had heavy wind and squalls, and it is feared that any native craft which may have ventured out to sea have had a bad time of it.

B.

ONE QUESTION FOR "W. W."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If "W. W." will answer one question, it will at once help us to a more definite conception of his exact position, and enable us to at least guess at the nature of the "light" of which he speaks. This one quesoion is—does he believe that there is in the universe a self-existent, intelligent, and Omnipotent Creator? That is the question; but remembering the wonderful way in which "W. W." fenced out of a direct reply to almost the same question when put by the Rev. Mr. Macpherson, the following condition on the answer—if we get it—will perhaps be pardoned, viz., that the answer shall *be* an answer—yes or no; and on the one or the other future questions will depend.

Byculla, Sept. 10. ANOTHER W. W.

THE VOLUNTEERS' BALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly allow me through your columns to state that there is no intention of altering the date of the Volunteer Fancy Ball, but that it will take place as advertised on Friday, the 27th instant.—Yours faithfully,

W. M. TENNENT,
Hon. Secretary, Ball Committee.

A CLEVER TRICK.—We have all heard of the daring attacks made on grain trains on the railway, during the famine. We are assured that in several cases, desperate gangs of thieves have robbed the night watchmen on the line of their signal lamps, and, by displaying the "danger" signal, have stopped trains and then looted them.—*Bangalore Herald.*

THE COMING EXPOSITION.—Special accommodation will be made for the representatives of the Press at the national festival of the solemn inauguration of the tomb of St. Francis Xavier at Goa. It is stated several of the Catholic journals of Europe have signified their intention of sending their correspondents. During the exposition His Grace the Archbishop of Goa will ordain a large number of deacons and priests for mission work in different parts of India. The Archbishop will probably leave for Rome to receive the red hat after the exposition of St. Francis Xavier's body.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme will be played by the Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting).

March.	....	
Overture	Guillaume Tell	Rossini.
Quadrille	Arabesken	Budik.
Selection	Giovanna D'Arco	Verdi.
Waltzes	Vesionen	Gung'l.
Galop	Wally	Faust.

THE I. G. Steamer Amberwitch arrived yesterday evening from Kurrachee for repairs and to be docked.

SHIP SPOKEN.—The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Adria, which arrived yesterday morning from Hongkong and Singapore, brings the following report. The name of the ship referred to, however, is unknown:—"On Sunday Sept. 8, 1878, passed a full-rigged wooden ship in lat. 10° 8' N., long. 75° 32' E., six days out from Bombay, bound to Callao. Wished to be reported all well."

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 2nd September was Rs. 36,04,133, add silver received during the week Rs. 7,72,830. The sum of Rs. 5,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 38,76,963. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 3,97,736 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 10th September, was 559, being 39 less than in the preceding week, 144 less than the total of the week ending 11th September 1877, and 169 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 303 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 34·32. There were 191 deaths from remittent fever, which are 32 more than the previous week, and 7 less than the same period last year. There were 9 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 17 the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 41, 33, and 36, respectively, as compared with 76, 43 and 87 last year.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Two sherbet shopkeepers at Byculla were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Constable Munday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with selling spirituous liquors by retail without a licence. They were both adjudged guilty. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 50 and the other Rs. 20.

FOUND DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of a Hindoo man, name unknown. The body of the deceased was found floating yesterday morning on the surface of the water in the Mombadevie Tank. The verdict was, that he was accidentally drowned in the Mombadevie Tank.

JUVENILE PICK-POCKETS.—Abdoolla Assad Khan and two other Mahomedan lads, about 10 to 12 years of age, were yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing Rs. 7-4 from the pocket of Hajee Abdoolla Russool while he was making purchases at the Crawford Market. The three prisoners were ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—An adjourned inquest was held on Wednesday last to enquire into the death of a child, the daughter of one Rama, a muccadum in the Health Department of the Municipality. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was recorded, "that the death of the child was caused by rupture of the liver, but under what circumstances it was caused there is no evidence to say."

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Lulloo Hurgovind, a shopkeeper on the Kalbadavie Road, reported to the police yesterday that his shop was broken into on the night previous between the hours of 8 and 10, an entrance having been effected by breaking the lock on the outer door. A box containing 20 pieces of gold embroidered children's clothing was broken open, and four of the pieces, valued at Rs. 100, stolen. Enquiries are being made by the police.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Edward Collings, the steward of the steam ship India, was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 373-1-4 belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company. The prisoner was entrusted with the above amount for the purpose of purchasing stores for the s. s. India, when he appropriated the sum to his own use. The prisoner admitted the charge, and on conviction he was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo merchant named Mugunchund Futtyram appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Ruttonsey Tarrachund, a mehta belonging to the firm of Sejpall Roychund, charging him with criminal misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 500, alleged to have been paid to accused by complainant in excess by mistake on behalf of the firm of the accused, and that the accused on discovering that the said amount was paid in excess, dishonestly appropriated it to his own use.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. MONGOLIA, Captain A. Coleman, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Miss Louisa Bailey
Mr Phipps and seven children
Lieut Reid
Lieut and Mrs Tetley and infant
Mr Clark
Lieut T R P Kane

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr R Hunter
Mrs Hancock and two infants
Mr W E Forsyth

FOR VENICE.

Lieut M H Archdale
Mr J W Reid
Mr L McIver
Colonel Raich

POLO.

THE match at polo between the 11th Regiment Foot and the Bombay Gymkhana will come off on Monday, the 16th inst., at Poona; the Bombay team consisting of

A. Craigie, Capt.
J. H. C. Boevey
C. Gray
E. Comber
E. L. Barton
C. E. Benn, Umpire.

It will be remembered that the 11th Foot when down here last month played against the 3rd Cavalry H. C., the match ending in a draw, two goals to two goals. They were, however, unable to play the Bombay team, as, owing to so much rain, the ground was unplayable for some time, and the 11th had to return to Poona before the ground was again in condition. The match between the 3rd Cavalry and Bombay was decided in favour of the home team by three goals to nothing, so that Bombay ought to have a good chance against the 11th in the forthcoming match. Mr. Remington being in Kurrachee is a great loss to Bombay, as he is certainly one of the best polo players on this side of India. A return match will, we believe, be played in Bombay between the above teams some time in October.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

CHARGE OF PERJURY ARISING OUT OF MR. DEWEY'S CASE.

MR. STARLING on behalf of the accused, Lukumsey Poonsey, applied to the Court for an adjournment of the case till Monday next as the translation of several of the account books had not yet been completed. Mr. Inverarity on behalf of the prosecution moved for a special jury as a special jury had been empannelled to try Mr. Dewey's case. His Lordship said he had considered the matter and should order the case to be adjourned till Monday next when it would be tried by a special jury.

BIGAMY.

Jiwi woman, who was committed to the sessions on the 7th instant by Mr. Nana Morojee, was put in the dock charged with having committed bigamy under section 494 of the Indian Penal Code, by marrying, during the lifetime of her husband, another man named Prabdullah. Mr. Bala Mangesh Wagle appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Russell for the defence. The first witness called was Runchord Muckand who said he was the prisoner's husband, having been betrothed to her when they were children, and married when they were of the respective ages of nine and seven years. Both parties are still young people, and separated about four or five months ago, after cohabiting for two and a half years. Before a separation took place a meeting was convened on the esplanade, consisting of their caste people, in which some sixty persons took part, among them being the prisoner and Prabdullah; and before them the husband laid his plaint, when it was decided that a separation should not be allowed them. After this the accused took up her abode permanently at her mother's house, and at the latter's instigation she went through the ceremony of a *nathra* or second marriage, with Prabdullah, in some part of Walkeshwur, when a woman, a moukhtiar, and two others were present. A Brahmin priest who had performed the first marriage ceremony was called as a witness, and declared that in all such ceremonies a priest was absolutely necessary, otherwise they would not be considered lawful. After Mr. Russell had addressed the Court his Lordship summarized the evidence, and said that as this was a private prosecution it was his duty to caution the gentlemen of the jury as to the manner in which the charge was got up. According to the Brahmin priest, to prove the validity of the *nathra* it was absolutely necessary that a priest should perform the ceremony; there was also no evidence to prove that it had been performed at all, for the evidence of two of the witnesses who had been examined was to be considered and dealt with carefully, as they did not appear before the magistrate and were asked to be present only this morning. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was accordingly discharged.

NOTIFICATION

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

APPELATE SIDE.

THE Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to frame the following Rules:—

1. When a plaintiff or defendant engages more pleaders than one to conduct or defend a case, he shall be allowed one set of costs only.

2. When in a case several defendants having substantially one defence to make, employ several pleaders, they shall be allowed one set of costs only. On cases such as the one here contemplated, it will be for the plaintiff at the time of hearing to ask for a direction of the Court that separate costs be not allowed.

3. When two or more defendants in a case having separate substantial defences and succeeding thereon have engaged the services of one pleader by separate vakalatnamas, they shall be allowed two separate sets of costs. In this case it will be for the defendants interested to apply at the hearing for separate costs.

4. When several defendants having separate defences are represented by separate pleaders, they shall be entitled to separate costs.

Bombay, 3rd September 1878.

APPOINTMENT OF A CONSERVATOR OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS.

MINUTE BY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, DATED 30TH AUGUST 1878.

THE preservation in Western India of the architectural remains of the dynasties which preceded the British dynasty has for many years past been admitted by the Government of Bombay to be an object worthy of our administration, and is generally considered to be one of the duties of the State.

2. Our predecessors have taken steps in this direction at various times in the Presidency of Bombay. Sums of money have been spent in repair or restoration at some places, such as Bijapur in the Deccan, Ahmedabad in Guzerat, and Tatta in Sindh. Orders have been issued from time to time for the general preservation of ancient remains throughout the Presidency. The making of a complete Archæological Survey has been entrusted to Mr. James Burgess—a most competent person. Several reports of the highest value and with excellent illustrations have been furnished by him. Mr. Hope's elaborate and ornate account of the old buildings of Guzerat is well known as being an important addition to our Archæological literature. Lieutenant Hart's report on Bijapur and Mr. Sinclair's several reports on the remains in certain parts of the Deccan are of much historical and practical value. The progress of such surveys and the preparation of such reports have served as incentives to conservation and have produced many useful suggestions which have doubtless been acted upon.

3. Nevertheless some further systematic measures seem to be required in order that the conservation may become permanently an integral portion of our proceedings in the department of material improvement. This conservation should form a special branch of the Public Works Department, and must constitute a heading for which a money grant is appropriated regularly year by year. Within the department an office should be established with special qualifications. And there should be provided the means of periodically, if not annually, examining all the remains throughout the Presidency. Without a constant and standing organization of this description many valuable and interesting remains must be crumbling into ruin in various parts of the country.

4. I would therefore invite the attention of my honourable colleagues to the subject of organizing measures for the attainment of an object already recognized. My honourable colleague Mr. Gibbs has personally given much attention to the matter, and has at various times promoted the objects, and supported the cause, of conservation.

The principal places in my mind's eye are stated below; though there are other places which will suggest themselves to the recollection of my experienced advisers, and which will be found in the detailed catalogues already prepared or yet to be completed by our Archæological Survey.

IN THE DECCAN.

Bijapur.—Mosques, palaces, tombs, forts, fountains, water-courses (Mahomedan).
Ahmednagar and neighbourhood.—Fort, tombs, summer-houses [Mahomedan].
Poona.—Palace [Maratha].
Sinhgarh.—Fort [Maratha].
Satara.—Palace, fort [Maratha].
Partabgarh.—Fort [Maratha].
Karar.—Mosque.
Sholapur.—Fort [Maratha].
Junnar.—Fort and mosque, caves [Buddhist].
Nasik.—Caves.
Trimbakji [Source of Godavari].—Temples.
Belgaum.—Fort and temple [Hindu].
Dharwar.—Temples (Hindu).
Karli—Caves (Buddhist).
Panhala (Kolhapur)—Fort (Mahomedan).

IN GUZERAT.

Ahmedabad.—Mosques, tombs, reservoirs, summer-houses.
Kaira.—Wells and temples (Hindu).
Broach.—Tombs (Dutch), mosques.
Champaner.—Mosques, fort (Hindu).
Cambay.—Mosque, Srawak temple (Jain).
Surat.—Tombs (Dutch).

IN THE KONKAN.

Bombay (Elephanta).—Rock-cut temples (Hindu).
Tanna (Kaneri).—Rock-cut temples.
Janjira.—Fort (Mahomedan).
Viziadurg.—Fort (Maratha).

IN KATTYWAR.

Junagarh.—Mosques, reservoirs (Mahomedan), caves (Buddhist).
Somnath.—Temples (Hindu).
Palitana.—Temples (Jain).

IN SIND.

Tatta.—Mosques.
Hyderabad.—Tombs, fort, palace.
Sakkar, Bakkar, Rohri.—Fort, tombs, mosques.

6. The above abstract is only an indication of the principal places—enough to convey an idea of the magnitude and diversity of the remains which exist in the Presidency. For an exhaustive list reference must be made to the records already published in the Archæological Survey.

7. We have for some time past had an Architectural department under the Government of Bombay. The School of Art at Bombay has been placed in connexion with that department. It seems appropriate to make our Consulting Architect the Conservator of Archæological Remains, so as to avoid for the present the necessity of creating an additional appointment.

8. We have now the assistance of Major Mant, R. E., (an eminently qualified officer) as our Consulting Architect. He is willing to direct any measures which we may undertake for the preservation of these architectural and archæological remains. In that capacity he might be styled Conservator. Such preservation would be among the recognized duties of the Department of Public Works. A certain grant might be made for this purpose in the annual budget of that department; at first we could not financially afford to give much, but we may be able to give more hereafter. From this grant allotments would be made to each Executive Engineer within whose division or charge any of these remains might be situated. Such Executive Engineer would be given to understand that the examination of these remains, and the suggestion of repairs which might be executed without excessive cost, constitute a part of his duties. The Superintending Engineer over each Circle of executive divisions would similarly understand the particular object above stated would be among the objects of his superintendence. But it would be understood that the expenditure would be incurred, and these measures would be taken, in connection with, and under the supervision of, the Conservator at the head-quarters of the Government (Major Mant, R. E.).

9. The Conservator then would examine these remains, or cause them to be examined, and would transmit to the Executive Engineer through the Superintending Engineer any working drawings and specifications for repair or restoration which he might deem fit. After that, estimates wouldbe prepared by the Executive Engineer and transmitted through the Superintending Engineer to the Conservator for the orders of Government. Major Mant has already some trained assistants—and now that he supervises the organization of the School of Art at Bombay, he might obtain further assistance from the students at that institution.

10. Any Archæological Surveyor (Mr. Burgess or other learned person) who might be conducting archæological surveys in this Presidency, would be directed to keep himself in communication with the Conservator with a view to affording information or suggestions.

11. The Native States under the political control of the Government of Bombay would, I am sure, willingly permit the examination of any remains which may exist in their territories, and would execute any repairs which might be suggested within a reasonable estimate of cost.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

MINUTE BY THE HONOURABLE J. GIBBS, DATED 2ND SEPTEMBER 1878.

Previous to the appointment of Mr. Burgess as Archæological Surveyor in 1873 no systematic plan had been laid down for the survey and repair of the numerous ancient monuments dispersed over the Presidency, though from time to time Government had, at the request of Local Officers interested in the subject, granted sums of money for the repairs of such buildings.

2. Sir Bartle Frere, when Commissioner at Satara, had a careful survey made by Captain Louis Hart, of the Bombay Engineers, of the splendid Mahomedan remains at Bijapur, and on his becoming Governor a sum of Rs. 2,480 per annum was for some years assigned for their gradual repair and preservation.

3. About the year 1856, Government, at the recommendation of Sir Bartle Frere, sanctioned a proposal made by me, then Assistant Commissioner in Sind, for the repairs of the Juma Masjid at Tatta and tombs on the Makli Hill, and contributed Rs. 5,000 towards the former which was supplemented by the Syads, who have charge of the Mosque with a similar sum, and Rs. 2,500 towards the latter.

4. In 1867 Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,300 for the repairs of the Shah Alam Rojah and Rs. 5,000 for repairing the buildings at Sarkhej in Ahmedabad.

5. In 1869 and in 1870 Rs. 3,000 were sanctioned towards the repairs of the palace Harem Shiri and tank at Sarkhej, and in 1871 and 1872 upward of Rs. 2,000 were expended on the Rojah of Rani Sipri, on the Astoria Road, Ahmedabad.

6. After Mr. Burgess' appointment instructions were issued to him to report all cases of repairs which were wanted to any ancient monuments he might come across in his tours, and similar instructions were issued to the Executive Engineers. In consequence of these orders repairs were made and other means were adopted for the preservation of a good many caves and building, some of which were carried out under Mr. Burgess' own superintendence.

7. But it had long appeared that for the preservation of these ancient remains, it was necessary in the first place that correct lists of them should be formed, and the first step in this course was taken in 1875 when Mr. Burgess submitted a list. This was circulated and has from time to time been greatly enlarged, and plans and photographs of some of the buildings have been received, and these are now being prepared for the press and arranged according to Districts (that for Khandeish is appended) as also two others of the provisional lists (Nos. 4, 6 and 7 of Archæological Notes).

8. One of the principal drawbacks to the proper preservation of these ancient monuments has been found in the want of a sympathetic feeling on the part of the officers entrusted with the work of repair, and consequently some attempts at restoration have tended to obliterate some traces of ancient art, while rubbish obscuring other traces has been left untouched.

9. Now, therefore, that we shall soon be in a position to know what ancient remains actually exist, and possess reports with plans and photographs of many of them, it seems time for appointing some person who, by his natural good taste and sympathy in the work, will carry out in a proper manner any repairs or restorations which may be necessary. Such an officer might prepare plans and estimate for those building which more especially require an early repair, and might also gradually prepare other plans and estimates for repairs not so emergent, but which might be carried out when the finances admit; he might also examine the work which has been carried out during the last few years (sanctions for the larger of which are appended) and report whether the money has been well spent or otherwise. I append to this Minute copies of seven numbers of Mr. Burgess' rough reports and lists, and of the first two reports prepared under the direction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, these two latter belong, I believe, to the Secretariate Library.

J. GIBBS.

PRINTER'S MISTAKES.—Owing to a misprint in your issue of the 2nd September, when referring in my local to the Fancy Fair recently held at "Kenilworth," I wrote, "a fair in aid," but which your printer's devil twisted into a "fair maid!" and which mistake "Sowerby Grub's" [of the local paper] obfuscated vision and muddled brains either could not or would not understand! No doubt when Sowerby made enquiries at the Fancy Fair to be pointed out "the fair maid" [held captive for him], and whom no doubt he expected to see for nothing, he was recognised as a madman, and one who had recently been suffering from hydrophobia, and consequently, they turned him out!—*Mussoorie Correspondent of Delhi Gazette.*

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth, and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., and D. Fernandez & Co. Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta; De Beaux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & Shirreffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; Maitland & Co. Colombo; and dealers in all principal Towns.—ADVT.]

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 4th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River on 2nd, 19 feet 3½ inches, last year 12 feet 8 inches.

Shikarpur.—River 14 feet 4 inches against 10 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Floods subsiding. Prices of food grains rising.

Hyderabad.—River yesterday 231·5 inches, on same date last year 146 inches. Weather sultry and unsettled. Crops looks fine. Locusts in four talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Prices of food grains high. Flood fallen 8 inches.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 4·20; total 44·76. Crops and public health good.

Panch Mahals.—No change.

Kaira.—Rain 1·50; total 37·14. Prospects good.

Broach.—Rain 1·82; total 52·39. Weather clear; re-sowing commenced where crops were totally damaged.

Surat.—Rain ·47; total 58·21. Rice good; other crops middling; break general; re-sowing of cotton and jowari commenced.

Khandeish.—Rain at Dhulia 2·15, maximum 49 inches, minimum 17. Re-sowing of bajri hindered by rain; other crops suffer from daily fall. Weather very hot.

Nasik.—Violent thunder-storms every day; crops injured in places.

Tanna.—Rain 3·06; total 116·16. Kharif crops good.

Kolaba.—(Report for week ending 2nd instant).—Rain at Alibag 1·98; total 122·65. Crops well.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for week ending 27th ultimo).—Rain 5·33; total 121·59.

Poona.—Rain, maximum Sirur 5·62; minimum Mawel 1·60. Complaints of excessive rain.

Ahmednagar.—Rain 1·49; fall general. Kharif crops good; rabi sowing delayed on account of excessive moisture.

Sholapur.—Rain 2·88; total 36·03. Crops good.

Satara.—Rain 1·72; total 29·70; fall good in all talukas. Condition of crops generally favourable.

Kaladgi.—Rain over an inch throughout most talukas; break desirable. Crops generally good.

Belgaum.—Rain ·59; total 35·42; fall general. Crops well.

Dharwar.—Rain ·73. Crops good; cotton sowing progressing.

Kanara.—Rain at Karwar 8·41; total 143·23.

Rajkot.—Rain 1·75; total 34·98. Crops good.

Wadhwan.—Rain 1·68; total 18·57. Locusts at Jhinjhuwara and Patri. Heavy rains spoiled crops at Talsana, Zanpodan, and Paloli.

Baroda.—Rain 2·09; total 68·63.

General Remarks.—Floods decreasing in Sind. Showers continue in Gujerat, but break has begun; crops promising. Thunder-storms in Khandeish, Nasik, and other Deccan Collectorates; crops generally good. Light showers in Southern Maratha districts; crops good. Heavy rain in Kanara and Konkan districts; crops good. Weather in Bombay bright and hot, strong southwind.

TRIAL OF THE NATIVE EDITORS AT SURAT.

EXCITEMENT IN COURT DURING MR. MOTILAL'S EXAMINATION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, SEPTEMBER 10.

THE enquiry into the charges of abetment in connection with the Surat riots, preferred against the two native editors and others, was resumed this (being the eighteenth) day at the Surat Adawlut, before Mr. A. D. Pollen, the Special Sessions Judge, and Messrs. Maneedharpursad Tapipersad and Goolabdas Lalldas, assessors. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Kevulram and Mr. Kallabhoy, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Gill appeared for Goolabdas, Kikabhoy, and Hurjeevun, accused Nos. 1, 3, and 5; and Mr. Perozshaw Mehta, who returned from Bombay during the afternoon sitting, for Muncharam, Gunputram, and Narronshunker, accused Nos. 2, 4, and 6.

Jaivutchram Kessowram was recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Gill—A requisition signed by 125 of the inhabitants was addressed to accused No. 3, requesting him to call a meeting for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against the licence tax. He returned from Bombay on the morning of the 3rd April. The same day he was called to the Castle to see Mr. Ollivant. The same day Motilal came to the office and asked Nos. 2 and 3 to assist him in getting the shops re-opened. He said Mr. Thatte boasted of being able to get the shops opened, but he (Motilal) felt confident he could not succeed. The accused agreed to assist Motilal, and with that view went the same day to the Castle to see Mr. Ollivant. I know Goolabdas's new house and have been in the habit of passing and repassing it. I saw workmen at work at the house in the beginning of April last. I never heard of any meetings being held there until I heard of them in the magistrate's court. I have heard that a clerk of Motilal lives in Gopeepurra. I know chief constable Crushnalal who lives just behind my house in Gopeepurra. Mr. Jugjeevundas, the magistrate, lives in that quarter.

Re-examined by Mr. Branson—I gave Motilal with my own hands copies of the *Svatantrata* from a table on which they were kept. There were in all half a dozen copies. I don't know of my own knowledge why they were placed there. They were the property of Itcharam; and I gave them away because I wanted to oblige Motilal. He knew that Itcharam is the proprietor of the magazine as secretary to the society for which it is printed. I said yesterday that no copies of the newspapers and magazine were printed in excess of the subscribers. I see this notice in the newspapers stating the price of single numbers. I infer that this was intended for subscribers only, not for the general public. The names of the writers in the *Svatantrata* were not mentioned to accused No. 2, for the reason that, if the names of the writers were known, the writings would not be appreciated as much as they would otherwise be. I saw Kikabhoy leave his house for Bombay on the 28th March last I next saw him in Surat on the 3rd April, which was the first time he again came to the office. He told me he returned that morning.

To the Judge—I was not present when Kikabhoy was examined before the magistrate.

To Mr. Branson—I don't know that Kikabhoy had sworn before the magistrate that he was in Surat on the 2nd April. When I was before the magistrate, I knew evidence had been adduced to the effect that Kikabhoy was in Surat on the 1st and 2nd April. I did not tell the magistrate that Kikabhoy returned on the 3rd April. I think there is documentary evidence to shew that he returned on the 3rd April. I know he is in the habit of keeping a diary, and there may be an entry in it. I have not seen the diary or the entry in it. The police stations are on the main Nowsaree Bhagal road, whereas Goolabdas's house is in a bye-lane where it cannot be seen from the stations.

To the Judge—I did not say to the magistrate that my articles went into the paper without the knowledge or consent of either No. 2 or No. 3. A person who was very anxious to get a single copy of the paper could not get it at the office. If there was a spare copy, we might sell it. There are half a dozen reading rooms and libraries in Surat, most of which take in our papers. We don't print any magazines which are intended for "private circulation" only. I am one of the persons who signed the requisition addressed to Kikabhoy to call a meeting of the inhabitants to protest against the licence tax.

Itcharam Suriaram examined by Mr. Branson—I do the work of the Victoria Press with Jaivutchram since the arrest of accused Nos. 2 and 3. I am assisting the defence in this case. I am secretary to the Sardhapoonjuk Society. It has no members, but there are writers. I remember being examined before Mr. Ollivant. I don't remember saying that I, Kikabhoy, and Jaivutchram members of the Sardhapoonjuk Society. The magazine was printed at the Victoria Press for that society. I entered into a contract as secretary for the printing of the magazine on behalf of the writers. I made no declaration for the magazine until April last, because in that month only it was published in my name. Before that month it was printed by Muncharam. The drafts of the prospectuses of the magazine were drawn up by me and printed at the Victoria Press. I resolved not to disclose the names of the writers. I did not tell the writers of this resolution. Among the names of the first subscribers are the names of Muncharam, Kikabhoy, and myself. I wrote Muncharam's name; but Kikabhoy wrote his own. Muncharam asked me the names of the writers before the first number was printed; but I declined to give them. (Witness gives the titles of the articles he wrote in the magazine.) It had 50 or 60 subscribers in Surat, and about 100 outside of Surat. I swear that accused Nos. 2 and 3 did not know of what I wrote for the magazine.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—Of my own accord, and as a friend of Jaivutchram, I went to manage the affairs of the press. I have never given instructions for the defence. I have read Addison's Spectator, in which imaginary names are given for the writers, and I resolved to issue a magazine on the same system, with the assistance of my literary friends in Surat, in imitation of the Spectator. They would not carry much weight if their names were published, and I therefore did not disclose them. The getting-up of this magazine was a little speculation of my own. The first number contains a paragraph reflecting somewhat strongly on Mr. Kallabhoy, such a paragraph as would make him an enemy of the publication. The first article was written as a puff of the powers of the writers. There were four or five other writers with me.

To the Judge—I have given the defence no assistance in court. I made no remark to anybody in the hearing of the witness Allybhoy Mahomed Hashum about the Hindoo witnesses in this case having turned round. Nothing could be published in the *Svatantrata* without my permission. Muncharam was angry with me for not disclosing the names of the writers. I had the title page of the third number printed at the Central Press, because Muncharam's charges did not suit me after some portion had been printed.

Mr. Branson asked if his Honor would now admit the articles.

The Judge said he would admit all the articles in the *Gujerat Mittra* and the *Deshi Mittra*, to be taken for what they are worth in connection with the evidence of the Borah witnesses. As to the articles in the *Svatantrata*, his Honor considered they raised only a suspicion against the accused, and were not admissible.

Mr. Gill submitted the articles in the newspapers could not affect the prisoners, because the names of the writers had been given up.

The Judge said he would admit the articles in connection with the evidence of the Borah witnesses, to be taken for what they were worth.

All the articles in the newspapers were put in. Mr. Branson tendered for cross-examination Temooljee Byramjee, Muncharam Ramdas, Naghindas Runchore, and Choonilal Venidas. Mr. Gill said they proved nothing against the prisoners; and he therefore declined to cross-examine them.

Mr. Gill said the prosecution had not proved the authorship of one or two articles which he mentioned; and that he should like to ask the witness Jaivutchram a few questions.

Jaivutchram was recalled and said in answer to Mr. Gill—The article in the *Deshi Mittra* of 7th March 1878 was written by me. Muncharam was not then in Surat, and it was published without his knowledge or consent: I hoped it would be translated as a wail and a lament from the people of Surat, and brought by the Government Reporter to the notice of the Government of India. Muncharam was not in Surat when I wrote my article of the 14th February, in which I speak of the different taxes in force, with the object of attracting the attention of Government to the feelings of the people. I wrote these articles especially for the eye of the Reporter on the Native Press, who is a subscriber to every native newspaper.

To the Judge—That was the only object.

Mr. Gill drew the Judge's attention to certain differences between the official translations of the articles and those made by his learned friend Mr. Ruttonsha. Whilst he was doing so, Mr. Perozshaw Mehta arrived in court from Bombay, and Mr. Gill said, "Here is my able co-adjutor. I welcome you heartily."

Mr. Motilal Mohunlal was called as the last witness for the prosecution. He said in answer to Mr. Branson—I am a Rajput by caste, about forty-five years of age. I am at present inspector of police in Surat. I have been in the police department since 1860, and in Government service since 1849. I assisted in this enquiry before it was sent before the magistrate. I know the witness Motiram Jumnadas. I did not threaten him with anything if he refused to give evidence in this case. I never tutored him as to what he was to say. I know Muncharam Jaitha. I remember being called into court whilst he was under examination. I remember stating in answer to the court that, on the night before, I had been to the house of Pranjeevun Sootaria. I went on certain information received. I saw there Vajoo Kirparam, Naghin Dyaldas, Pranjeevun Lukhmidas, and the witness Motiram. At first they did not see me: they saw me afterwards. Out of the four, Motiram went inside, while the other three came towards me. They asked me why I was there. I said "I have come for nothing." I said nothing more. (Corrects himself.) I had told them I had overheard what they were saying. They said they had said nothing. I sat in the veranda, and as people began to collect, I went away. This occurred at 7 or 7-30 p.m. I summoned the three persons abovenamed from what I heard them say. One of them said to Motiram [I don't know who]—"Just as we made you turn round, do you get Muncharam turned round." I remember the witness Roshenbeg being taken to Mr. Scannell for his statement being taken down. It was before any of the accused were arrested. I did not tutor him in any way, nor did I dictate to Mr. Scannell's carkoon what the witness was to say. After he made his statement to Mr. Scannell, he was told to attend at the Castle. He did not obey the order. I searched for him, but could not find him until four or five days later. I had sent out detective constables to search for him. He was taken to Mr. Scannell as soon as he was found. I gave him no instructions as to what he was to say before Mr. Scannell. I know Tribhowun Bhicka. He was not brought to me before he was examined before Mr. Scannell. I may have been present at his examination by Mr. Scannell. I don't remember whether I went to Mr. Scannell's at the time he was examined or some time later. I did not know that he was to be taken before Mr. Scannell. I did not instruct him what evidence he was to give. I know Mirza Azumbeg, Ambaram Jeevun, and Abdool Lutiff. I did not tutor any of them to give evidence in this case. I did not threaten any of them with any punishment if they refused to give evidence. I don't know how Mirza Azumbeg was taken before Mr. Scannell. I never offered any inducement to any of the witnesses in the case to give evidence. I had no interviews with any of the witnesses at the houses of Kevulram, Kallabhoy, Kirparam vakil, or Lulloobhoy vakil. I know the bungalow of the Siamwalla Borah near the Varriav Bhagal. I went there only once during the last Shravan month. I had gone there to keep order in the street, when Lulloobhoy vakil called me and I went. I there saw Lulloobhoy, Raghunathjee, Fucka Vaid, and Maneckial, and no other person. None of the witnesses in the case were there. It was the third Monday of last Shravan (*i. e.* Monday the 19th August.) I went there about 6 p.m. and left in about an hour or an hour and a half, the other persons remaining behind.

To the Judge—I was in court that day and left about 5 p.m.

Examination continued—I remember the witness Cassiram telling me that a boy had come to call him to Goolabdas's house. I have made enquiry and found the boy's name. I found it by conjecture upon enquiry made.

The Judge—What have you done to verify your conjecture?

Motilal—I enquired and found the boy had been concealed from his house. He was not in Surat.

The Judge—And you have been unable to get hold of him?

Motilal—Yes, because he was not in Surat.

Examination continued—I remember Cassiram mentioning a list containing seventeen clauses. During the search of Cassiram's house by Vajoolal, I was at some distance from Cassiram's house. Vajoolal took the paper and produced it before the magistrate. I don't remember whether he showed it to me before he took it to Bulsar. I did not see it in Mr. Lely's court. (Is shown Goolabdas's list.) I see these figures on the paper. Mr. Scannell spoke to me of them. Since the time the paper went to Mr. Lely, it did not come into my custody up to this day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—I don't remember, on the trial being over before Mr. Lely, that Mr. Kallabhoy drew my attention to those figures. I don't remember. I cannot swear. If Kallabhoy had told me, I may have told him I could not enquire without seeing the paper. If he had told me and given me the paper, I should have made enquires. If he had shewn me the paper, I should have made enquiries. If he had brought the matter to the notice of the magistrate, I might have made enquiries. My diary is with the Police Superintendent. (Mr. Gill—Produce it to-morrow.) I know the paper is an important matter in this case.

Mr. Gill—And yet you don't remember! Let us see what your memory is worth on another point.

Examination continued—I went once to the neighbourhood of Cassiram's house,—never into it. I made enquiries about the boy.

Mr. Gill—Who did you make inquiries of?

Mr. Branson—Witness is not bound to answer the question.

Mr. Gill—Then I say that what the witness said is a deliberate lie. The boy was never concealed and was never out of Surat.

Motilal—I went near the boy's house and enquired of the neighbours, and found the boy was not in the house.

Mr. Gill—Who told you the name of the boy?

Mr. Motilal—I object to give the name.

The Judge—He is not protected.

Mr. Gill—Certainly not. Now, what endeavour have you made to find the boy.

Motilal—I made personal enquiries and could not find the boy in Surat. I went near his house and made inquiry of an old man, who told me the boy had been spirited away.

Mr. Gill—Tell me the name, or I will ask the Judge to commit you to prison, or to fine you Rs. 100.

Motilal—A detective of mine told me the name, and I cannot give it.

Mr. Gill—Now, I ask you again who told you the name of the boy.

Motilal—I may not have asked the old man his name.

Mr. Perozshaw—He said a moment ago that his detective was the man who told him.

Mr. Gill—Now, I ask you again the name of the man who told you the boy's name?

Motilal—My detective Purbhooram Mansookhram gave me the name, the name of Pragjee Abheram I have not seen his father or mother. I did not go. his school to enquire. I tried to show the boy to Cassiram, but Cassiram was not in Surat. He used to go to Nargore since his examination before the magistrate. I never told Cassiram the name of the boy. Except from what the old man in the streets told me and my own conjectures I did not know anything about the boy.

At this stage of the proceedings, the court adjourned until Wednesday the 11th instant.

THE CALICUT KIDNAPPING CASE.

WE publish below the learned Deputy Magistrate's judgment in the Calicut kidnapping case. Mr. Winscom discovers that the defendant, the Rev. Father Alphonsus, has committed the offences punishable under Sections 339, 340, 341, 345, 173, 186, 187, 228, 174, of the Indian Penal Code, and Section 179, of the Criminal Procedure Code.

In this case, Rev. Theodore Schauffler, of the German Mission, accuses the Rev. Fre. Alphonsus of kidnapping, in respect to a girl named Joanna Fernandez who was then unlawfully detained at the Roman Catholic Orphanage against the will of the complainant, her legally constituted guardian. There is no evidence to show that the girl was taken and enticed, although she is illegally detained. I therefore hold that Father Alphonsus is not guilty under the sections above quoted. There is, in the evidence, a written document signed by the father of the girl in the presence of a magistrate, making her over to the complainant and the authenticity of this document has been fully proved by the evidence of the father, Domingo Fernandez, himself. It appears from the evidence of the complainant, Mr. Jacobi and Inspector DeCruz, as well as from the admission of defendant's Counsel, Mr. Gantz, who at this stage of the proceedings was acting as legal adviser to the complainant, that the surrender of the minor was formally demanded by her lawful guardian and refused by the defendant. I, therefore, hold that the defendant has committed the offence of wrongful restraint. The legal will of the minor being the actual will of the guardian. It appears from the evidence of Mr. Jacques, Head Constable, and Mr. Jacobi that when the girl was eventually discovered, she was hidden from the police officers with the utmost care and locked up in a room. This concealment both from her lawful guardians and public servants. From the evidence of Inspector DeCruz and Head Constable Jacques, it appears that when the warrant of search was sent to the convent, the doors were closed, and when they demanded admission, as officers come to execute a warrant of the Court, the doors were not opened. Thus compelling them to make use of their powers, under Section 180, Code of Criminal Procedure. An offence has already been committed under Section 179 Code of Criminal Procedure, and 173, 186 and 187, Indian Penal Code. From the records of this Court, dated 19th August, it appears that Fre. Alphonsus gave an undertaking to produce the child in Court at the next hearing of the case on the 26th inst. When called upon, under this undertaking to produce the child in the Court, he refused to do so, thus interrupting the progress of the case and offering an intentional insult to a public servant. From the evidence of Police Constable No. 1421, it appears that a summons for the attendance of the girl at Court was delivered into Fre. Alphonsus' hands and read by him before he came to Court on the 26th. The evidence is contradictory as to whether it ever reached the girl or not; she herself denies it, but a clerk of the Church, S.P Rozario, says he gave it to her. The point is immaterial, as considering Fre. Alphonsus' refusal to produce the girl detailed in the last para.; it amply proves that he did not permit her to attend. This then amounts to an offence under Sections 173, 174, 187, and 340 Indian Penal Code, and also an intentional insult under Sec. 228. The Court is not desirous of inflicting cumulative punishment or to prolong the proceedings by making separate charges on each violation of the law which has come to light during these proceedings. It is competent to deal at once with the contempt of Court shown in paras. 7 and 8, and therefore sentences the defendant to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

J. C. WINSCOM, Deputy Magistrate.

A BONUS TO MR. ELWIN.—The Board of Directors of the Madras Railway Company recommended through the Secretary of State for India, the grant of a bonus of six months' salary, or £1,250, to Mr. Elwin, the late Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, on the occasion of his retiring from the service. This grant, we believe, has been approved by the Government of India.

A MILITARY DIFFICULTY IN BURMAH.—The Rangoon correspondent, of the *Madras Times*, writing on the 31st ultimo, says:—"A dispute on a point of legal jurisdiction has arisen here between the military authorities and the Recorder of Rangoon. Sometime back a soldier of the 89th Regiment was accused of firing his rifle at a corporal of the same regiment, with intent to kill him. (Fortunately the man sustained no injury). For this offence the soldier was about to be tried by a General Court Martial, when the Recorder intervened, and demanded the surrender of the prisoner for trial by a Civil Court. Reference was made to the Commander-in-Chief, Madras, but seemingly without effective result, for instructions were telegraphed to hand the man over to the civil power, doing so under protest. This was accordingly done, and the civil trial began yesterday. It is stated that the Recorder bases his claim to the possession of the prisoner on the plea that a man does not surrender his civil rights by becoming a soldier. Is then a soldier to be tried by the civil law on every occasion when he commits a crime not coming under the category of purely military offence? Suppose the soldier has been accused of only striking his corporal instead of attempting to take his life with a rifle—would he, in that case, have been claimed by the civil power? To strike a man is certainly an offence cognisable by civil law, but it is not regarded as a heinous crime, unless, of course, serious results should chance to follow. In military law, however, if a soldier raise his hand against his superior officer he is guilty of a very serious crime indeed—punishable even with death. Suppose then the offender were claimed and tried by civil law and duly punished—getting, say a few days' imprisonment,—could he be tried again by military law for the offence against the *corporal*, having already suffered punishment for his offence against the *man*? Things would soon come to a pretty pass were a Country Magistrate, anxious to magnify his office—and there are heaps of such in this provincial hot-bed of cliquism and nepotism—to demand in every instance the surrender of Private A. for striking Corporal, X, and, having convicted him, to award the ordinary mild punishment instituted for a simple assault. Why, in such a case, we should presently have the troops in a state of mutiny. Ill-conditioned, arrack-steeped privates would cheerfully embrace the opportunity of paying off old scores against the non-commissioned and commissioned ranks with nothing more deterrent in prospect than a few weeks' residence in Mr. Dobson's palace of industry. Such, it seems to me, is the logical outcome of the Recorder's ill-advised interference with the course of military justice."

AN ACCIDENTAL LIBEL.

(Madras Mail.)

THE *Madras Times* publishes this morning the whole of the correspondence that has passed between its office and Messrs. Barclay and Morgan, Solicitors, relative to a paragraph which our contemporary published so far back as the 4th June. The paragraph in question made a statement to the effect that Mr. Hill, an Assistant Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, had received notice to quit the service of the Railway Company in consequence of the Directors being dissatisfied with his behaviour in the Naggery collision case. The next day the *Madras Times* learnt privately that this information was incorrect, and on the following morning, our contemporary said:—

"We heard at a late hour last evening that the information published in the *Madras Times* of yesterday morning regarding the Naggery collision, viz., that the Board of Directors in London held Mr. Hill responsible and the Station Master guiltless, is incorrect. We published the information on what appeared to us as good authority. There is not time for us to communicate with Mr. Hill or with any of the Railway authorities before this issue goes to press, but, believing from the information now in our possession, that we were misinformed, we most fully and unreservedly withdraw all imputations which may have been made upon Mr. Hill, and express our sincere regret if anything we have published was calculated to do him harm. We have no desire whatever to injure Mr. Hill—could, in fact, have none,—and repeat our expression of regret if we have been the means of publishing any facts concerning him which are incorrect. We shall make further enquiries to-day, and, in the meantime, withdraw any statement which might be thought to be prejudicial to Mr. Hill."

After, however, this retractation and apology appeared, Messrs. Barclay and Morgan, under instructions from Mr. Hill, demanded of the publisher, in the peremptory tone customary with Solicitors on such occasions, the immediate surrender of "the name and address of the person who wrote the said paragraph, such paragraph being, we are informed, a false, malicious, libellous, and defamatory statement concerning our client's character." The Solicitors further said that Mr. Hill was not satisfied with the apology that had been made, "and instructs us to demand of you the most full and ample apology for, and retraction of, to the satisfaction of our client, all the defamatory and libellous statements concerning him made in the paragraph complained of, such apology to be both in writing and handed to our client, and to be printed and published in three successive issues of each of the Madras newspapers." Finally the Solicitors threatened "in default of your making such apology and retraction as aforesaid, and of your immediately informing us on behalf of our client of the name and address of the writer of the paragraph complained of, proceedings both Civil and Criminal will at once be instituted against you as the publisher of the aforesaid libel." The publisher of the *Madras Times* very sensibly replied:—

"With reference to your demand No. 1, I have to state that, although the retraction and apology published in yesterday morning's issue ought to have sufficed, yet I am willing, and shall be most happy, to give your client the written apology asked for, with the liberty of making any use of it he may think proper, and also to publish the same in the Madras Times; but as for publishing the apology and retraction in the other Madras papers in the way suggested, not only is this unnecessary, but the request is so extraordinary and unreasonable that I am surprised at its being made; at any rate, it is impossible for me to comply with it. I have, however, no objection to your client himself publishing the apology in any number of newspapers he likes."

"Regarding demand No. 2, I regret that, sincerely anxious as I am to give your client every possible satisfaction, I cannot, by any means, divulge the name and address of the writer of the paragraph. To do so would be utterly opposed to the principle observed amongst all journalists in respect to their relations with their contributors, and this principle I certainly cannot violate."

The lawyers addressed a letter to the editor, identical with that addressed to the publisher of the *Madras Times*, and the editor referred them to the publisher's reply. Thereupon the lawyers informed the publisher, and also the editor "that in default of your stating to us in the course of to-morrow the name and address of the writer of the paragraph referred to in our letter of yesterday, criminal proceedings for publishing the libel in question will at once be commenced against you by our client without any further notice." They proceeded to argue that the injury done to their client is "not so easily remedied as might be imagined, as the paragraph complained of appeared in the paper on the English Mail day, and the matter has, of course, travelled towards England," The publisher replied that the paragraph had not appeared in the Overland Edition of his journal, and the editor refused to give up the name. There the matter rested from the 9th June until the 18th July. But the storm did not blow over. Mr. Christopher Hill had not slept over and thought better of it. Apparently the more he pondered over the injury he had sustained, the greater did its magnitude seem to him to be. Possibly he was deterred from taking action by fear of embarrassing the deliberations of the Plenipotentiaries at Berlin, for those gentlemen were in Congress during the time that he possessed his soul in patience. But, on the 12th July, the Treaty of Berlin being accomplished, the dogs of war were chained up in Europe, and Mr. Hill instructed his lawyers to inform the editor that "after consideration of the matter, he consents to the offer made by you, namely, to give a written apology and to publish a full and ample apology in the *Madras Times*. We shall be glad, therefore, if, to save further delay, you will submit to us the form of apology which you propose to give to Mr. Hill for approval." The editor however, replied by informing the Solicitors "that I withdraw my offer of a written apology to Mr. Christopher Hill, and the subsequent offer to print the same in the *Madras Times*, being satisfied that full justice has been done to your client by the apology already published, and referred to in your letter of the 7th ultimo." Here the correspondence ends, and a suit has been instituted for Rs. 25,000 damages, to be heard on the 19th instant at the High Court.

We cannot help thinking that our contemporary was in error in refusing to comply with the final overture of Mr. Hill. We certainly think that full justice has been done to Mr. Hill by the apology that has been published; but then we take a dispassionate view of the original misstatement, and cannot enter fully into Mr. Hill's feelings in the matter. The man who sees another man's toes trodden upon is not perhaps a competent judge of the agony resulting from the pressure of corns. We cannot ourselves see the shadow of a shade of malice in the offending paragraph. The editor say he had good reason to trust in the good faith and reliability of his correspondent, and it would have been monstrous had he given up that person's name. Yet though a man in Mr. Hill's position, and enjoying as he does the confidence of his Board, might well afford to accept such an apology as was published, it cannot be disguised that the misstatement regarding him was a serious one. Therefore our contemporary would have sacrificed no dignity by repeating and emphasising the apology in his columns, and favouring Mr. Hill with an engrossed copy of it, for that gentleman to bequeath to his descendants. The public would not have accused the *Madras Times* of pusillanimity, but we think they would have smiled at Mr. Hill's extreme anxiety to be put right with the world. He now wants a solatium of Rs. 25,000 to restore his peace of mind. It is fortunate for newspapers—and for the public which is greatly interested in their solvency—that Courts of Justice are not in the habit of accepting in cases of defamation the plaintiff's estimate in coin of the injury he has sustained. Some time ago the *Pall Mall Gazette* accused Mr. Hepworth Dixon of being the author of "obscene books, and the trumper-up of narratives of travel." Mr. Dixon rushed to his lawyers, and they rushed to a Court and sued the *Pall Mall* for the modest sum of £10,000. The case was tried by a jury at Westminster, and the plaintiff was awarded one farthing! A journalist who voluntarily announces that "we most fully and unreservedly withdraw all imputations" which were made in a certain paragraph, and expresses "our sincere regret if anything we have published was calculated to do" a certain person "harm," has certainly made a very full admission of error. The only question that can be submitted for the decision of the High Court is whether this apology was sufficient. It will be a great pity, however, if the little difficulty is not settled out of Court. No railway man, in any part of the world need be ashamed of following the example of the late Mr. Saunders, the famous Secretary of the Great Western, and father of the Agent of the Madras Railway. It is related of him that during the early days of Railway extensions in England, he was exposed to the most virulent and defamatory misrepresentations. But strong in the consciousness of his own rectitude, he never dreamt of putting his critics into Court, but proceeded steadily on his way, lived down all detraction, and brought his opponents to admit that he was, after all, right. We commend Mr. Saunders's policy to Mr. Hill's consideration.

PLUCKY NATIVES.

WE hear so much of the helpless cowardice which prevents the natives of India from rendering assistance to those in danger, that it is gratifying to be able to record an instance of the opposite which has come to our notice. An officer connected with the Revenue Survey was at Aska on the 16th ultimo in the course of his official duties, and had occasion to cross the river for Ballibhadra. It is easy to imagine the rapidity of a mountain stream after a week's incessant rain. Those who have had to cross such a river in the rainy season, will not soon forget the excitement of the scene, which is sufficient to strain the nerves and try the courage of the bravest and strongest. The officer of whom we speak was persuaded to wait a day in hope of the fresh subsiding; but next morning he felt that the perilous attempt must be made; and accordingly the only three available boats were placed at his service, two for the conveyance of his cart and himself, and one for his staff and a miscellaneous company who were waiting for the first opportunity of crossing. Unhappily, this third boat, which was managed by a boy, was overloaded, and when it reached the middle of the stream, swamped. At this point the river was from fifteen to twenty feet deep, and five hundred feet wide; and a scene of confusion and panic ensued, such as those who have any knowledge of native character will easily realize. The boy boatman, paralyzed with fright, was unable to do anything to assist the other occupants of the boat, among whom were three women; and, clinging to each other in fear and horror, all were being rapidly carried down the stream. The English instinct, under such circumstances, is to render prompt assistance, if in no other way, at least by the influence of an example of coolness and self-possession. As a matter of course, the English member of such a party is looked to as a saviour; and the official was not long in discovering that a boat lay moored to the opposite shore. Even before he had time to relieve himself of some of his clothes, for the purpose of leaping into the water, and swimming to this boat, one of the party, Puru Bahara, a boatman, had discerned this means of safety, and had struck out boldly towards it. Together they reached the boat, and bearing down swiftly on the sinking craft, seized it, and helped its occupants, with two exceptions, into comparative safety. A few minutes hard pulling brought the party to the shore; and then it was discovered that two were missing, a milkwoman, whose body was afterwards discovered two miles down the stream, and a peon who has not since been heard of. Both of these were lost before assistance could be brought to them. Considering, however, that a delay of five minutes would have brought the boat to the junction of two streams, where all must certainly have perished, the result cannot but be regarded with satisfaction. Puru Bahara deserves to be noticed and rewarded by the Collector of the district, and to receive the medal of the Humane Society, and we have great pleasure in thus publicly calling attention to his conspicuous bravery.

Since the above was written, we have received an account of a similar display of courage. On the 5th of July last, a boat full of people capsized while crossing the river Basrur in the Kandapur Taluq, South Canara District. The river was swollen owing to the late rains, and the occupants of the boat were in imminent danger of being drowned. Seeing this, Karvi Naga, a fisherman of Basrur, aged 15, and Maga Venkata, promptly put out in two boats, and rescued six persons. Under the authority conveyed by a G. O., the District Magistrate has sanctioned the payment of a reward of Rs. 10 each to Naga and Venkata, in recognition of their humane and courageous conduct.—*Madras Mail.*

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RAUENTHALER	,,	36 8	20 12
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Rug Straps ...1-8 to	2 8
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60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Linen Faced Collars doz.	0 12
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1 8
Linen Cuffs per doz.	13 8
Linen Collars ...doz.	6 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ,,	5 0
Warm Gloves	1 8
Children's Gloves ...1 to	1 8
Mitts	1 8
Mufflers	2 12
Pins, Scarf	1 12
Sailors' Knot	2 12
Windsors for Bow or tying ...2-8 to	4 0
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Gents' Slippers	2 8
Ladies' Shoes	2 12
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Sponges	3 8
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	Rs. a.
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Table Spoons	,,	26	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Spoons	,,	20	0	30	0	27	0
Tea Spoons	,,	16	0	20	0	17	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	,,	14	0	20	0	17	0
Mustard Spoons, gilt bowls	,,	14	0	20	0	17	0
Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	,,	14	0	18	0	16	0
Sugar Tongs	each	2	8	5	0	4	8
Mustard Ladles for Cruets	,,	2	0	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons	,,	5	0	7	0	6	0
Soup Ladles	,,	7	0	12	0	9	0
Sauce or Milk Ladles	,,	3	8	4	12	4	0
Butter Knives	,,	3	0	5	0	4	8
Pickle Forks	,,	1	8	3	0	3	0
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